

BROOKWOOD

Labor's Own School

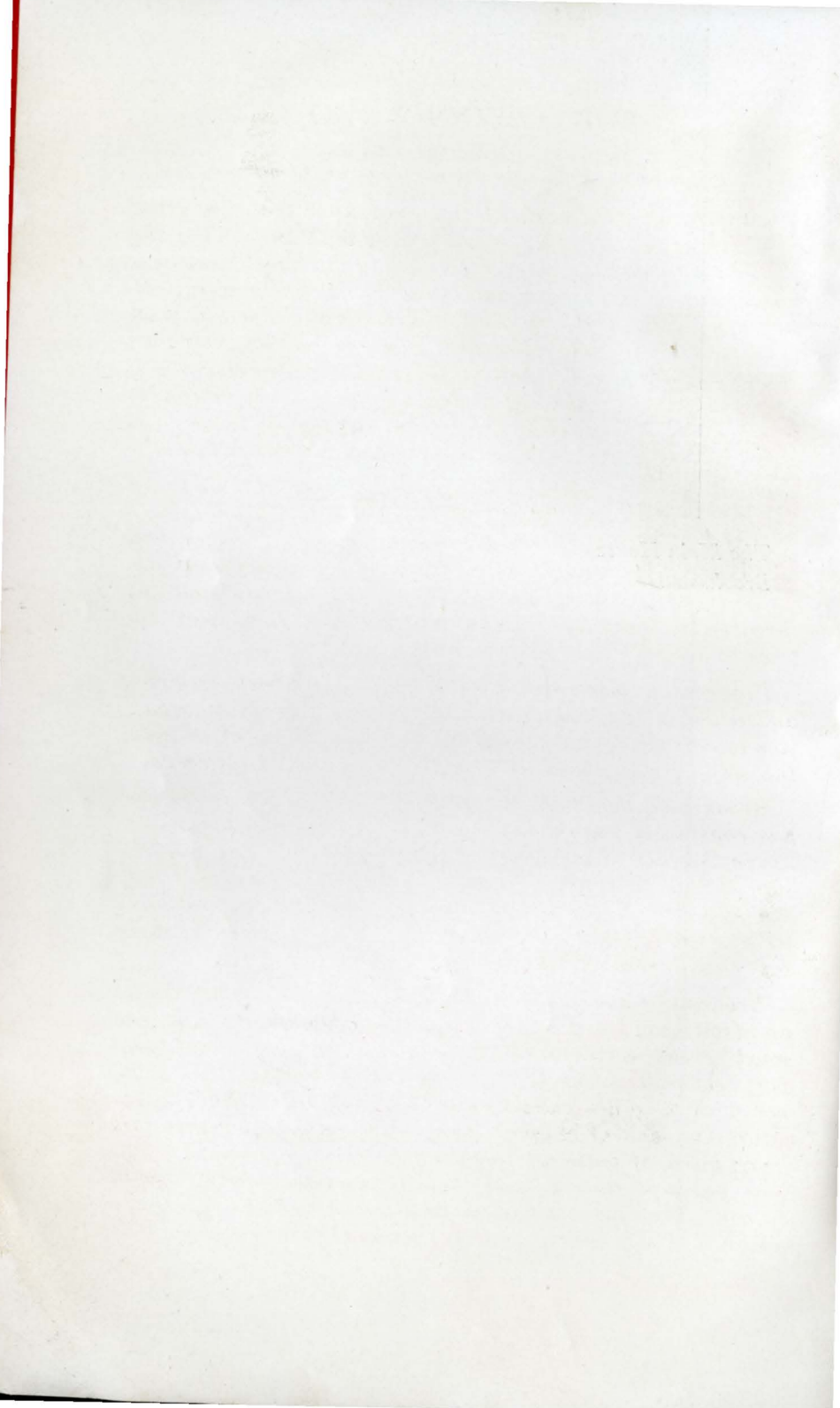
FIFTEENTH
ANNIVERSARY
REVIEW



*The Main House
Brookwood*

1936

Brookwood
Fifteenth
Anniversary
Review



BUILD BROOKWOOD

By E. C. LINDEMAN, Chairman
Brookwood's Fifteenth Anniversary Sponsors' Committee

BROOKWOOD was born of the conviction that the labor movement not only is concerned with improving the day by day conditions of workers but must assume a major part in conceiving and achieving a new society. In that society those who do the useful work of the world must come into their own and control their own social destiny. Such a workers' world will call for a new army of social statesmen recruited from the ranks of labor and trained for momentous responsibilities.



Between the sweat shop of today and this world of tomorrow lies a long, hard path of dreaming, planning, organizing, educating, fighting. War, fascism, exploitation, deception, dismay, defeatism — all threaten the individual worker and the labor movement that tries to keep its eyes on this goal.

Progressive workers' education has as its task inspiring and training the leadership and the membership of organized labor to accept this task and to find methods of winning the step-by-step victories essential to its accomplishment.

Brookwood has kept the faith of which it was born and has constantly improved its methods of serving labor—often in the face of indifference and opposition. The publication of this "Fifteenth Anniversary Review" not only tells the story of Brookwood's accomplishments but indicates its host of friends. We must express our thanks to them for making possible the school's first fifteen years.

Brookwood has grown and must continue to grow. Long an inspiration for similar endeavors elsewhere, its influence must spread until workers throughout the land accept, support and participate in such workers' education. We know not what new difficulties may lie ahead, but neither opposition nor lack of support must be allowed to hamper this basic work of training for a better labor movement. Fifteen years of testing have laid the foundation for a solid future. Now we must build Brookwood and the ideals for which it stands into a powerful national force.

BROOKWOOD FACULTY

1935-36

TUCKER P. SMITH

Director

JOHN MARTINDALE

Extension Director

JOEL SEIDMAN

*Trade Unionism,
Public Speaking*

LAZARE TEPPER

Economics

ELIZABETH ENGLAND

Dramatics, English

LAWRENCE ROGIN

Journalism, American History

JOHN STROBEL

Parliamentary Law

ETHEL LURIE

Librarian

MARTHA JOHNSON

English

ROY REUTHER

Extension

EDWARD JOHNSON

Extension

MERLIN BISHOP

Extension



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PHIL E. ZIEGLER

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ANNA SOSNOVSKY

ADOLPH GERSH

FRANK SHILSTON

Students

ALICE MAE BURSTER

FRANK WINN

Jvk

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1936



A Message from James H. Maurer

President, Brookwood

Men live, dream, hope, and work.

Sometimes we can take part in great movements which historians say change the course of humanity. Sometimes plans which are meant to change history prove false and disappointing. Once in a while men hit upon a sound idea and cling to it until history catches up and many men are ready to use these new ideas and methods.

I have never doubted that Brookwood was built upon a sound foundation and would stand as a constant inspiration and challenge to our labor movement, attracting more and more of our comrades, our brothers and sisters, helping them to greater service.

With active graduates over the world Brookwood has given us a fifteen-year sample of what far greater numbers of us must and will do to strengthen our ranks for the struggles ahead.



*Up
the Hill*



*Girls'
Dorm*



*Down
the Hill*

BROOKWOOD—NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT

By TUCKER P. SMITH, *Director of Brookwood*

FIFTEEN years ago a small group of hardy pioneers within the labor movement and among the friends of organized labor decided to undertake the experiment of trying to build Brookwood, the first labor college of its type in America. With very little precedent to follow they had



to explore many difficult problems and answer, in faith, many puzzling questions. Fifteen years of experience now enable us to measure the soundness of their guesses and their plans.

Would adult, American workers leave their jobs and homes to do serious study in a resident college that did not offer financial advancement as an incentive? Or were Americans exclusively intent upon pursuing personal success, as the prevailing spirit seemed to indicate? The hundreds of applications which pour in from active trade unionists now show clearly that the American labor movement is inspiring many members to seek training for better service in that movement. Only finances, family burdens and heavy union responsibilities hold back a flood of applicants whose training would require the growth of many such institutions as Brookwood.

But the founders of Brookwood were progressive workers who sought not only a more efficient labor movement but also a new social order and wanted to educate for a workers' world. Would the traditionally conservative American seek or support this brand of education? Progressive workers' education was decidedly more of a gamble and much more open to opposition and attack. During these fifteen years Brookwood has been called "names" and has paid a price for maintaining its progressive ideals, but history is vindicating one after another of its espoused principles. Especially since the disillusionment of the depression and the disappointments of the New Deal are workers turning to more forward looking leadership for future policy. Progressives are no longer lone voices in a wilderness of indifference.

The non-factional policy made Brookwood an institutional orphan, fathered by no particular faction, right or left.

This policy, too, was a bold venture of faith in the reasonableness and teachableness of workers. Each succeeding group of graduates have testified, however, to its farsighted worth and have thanked the college for enriching their study here by intimate contact with every brand of opinion. The only critics of the policy have been bitter partisans who have not had such education or who hoped to "capture" the institution for their own.

The practical questions of what to teach and how to teach workers, many of whom have little academic preparation for such serious study, have really produced the greatest experimentation. The course of study and teaching methods have been constantly revised to meet new needs and to produce more lasting results. In recent years these changes have become fewer and fewer, with the chief emphasis being the constant search for more practical results. The teachers, classes, and graduates of the first 15 years have solved the major questions of what to teach and how to teach. Succeeding years need only to adapt their work to the steady change in the movement.

Would the graduates make good? Would they forget what they learned at Brookwood? Would they try to climb out of the labor movement and become "college men and women"? This question can be answered by cold figures and a special article in this booklet treats the subject briefly. Allowing for a reasonable percentage of bad luck, and poor choices of students, the Brookwood grads are not only the boast of the college but the real backbone of its stability and growth. Long since it would have passed away had not their loyalty and their strength in the labor movement brought students, money, and moral support.

The effort to carry Brookwood to workers who could not come to it has resulted in a series of very significant experiments and successes for the extension and publications departments. Classes, speakers, study outlines, plays, institutes and, now, branches of Brookwood are spreading the influence to thousands who must remain with their families and jobs. Better resident students and greater financial support are among the other results of this widened service.

There is usually some "easy money" to be had in large gifts for "educational experiments." But the founders

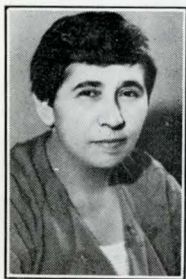
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BROOKWOOD'S STRENGTH: RELATING FACTS TO IDEAS

By FANNIA M. COHN

*Secretary, Education Department, International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union; Vice President of Brookwood*

THE World War created new problems for the labor movement. Experienced workers were drafted into the army. In many unions the membership consisted of inexperienced young workers or older people.



The labor movement was in need of the enthusiasm, inspiration, and vigor of youth, but it also needed experience in order to function intelligently and effectively. The older people had the advantage over the young people in that they were the architects and builders of our movement and consequently found it easier to function in it.

Meanwhile the management of a union was becoming increasingly complicated, because there was greater concentration in business and organized opposition to the labor movement. The trade unions also had to deal with governmental agencies. But the trade union officer still had many functions to perform. He was expected to be organizer, speaker, strike leader, negotiator, policy maker, administrator.

Time takes its toll. The pioneers of the organized labor movement were confronted with the problem of preparing young men and women with ability to assume responsibility in our movement. Its accumulated experience had to be made available to them.

No less a problem was that of enlightening the new members who had no previous experience in trade unionism. There was the danger that these uninformed well-meaning workers might destroy the most instructive, far-seeing policy of the unions.

The Great War signaled the beginning of the crumbling of our civilization. The question arose as to who would be the builder of the new system. Progressive minded elements in society looked to the labor movement to be that social force and were ready to throw their lot in with it. An undercurrent of thinking was going on.

The post-war period brought in its wake an era of disillusionment. Dissatisfaction was rampant. This had to be crystalized in definite, clear terms. There was never a greater need for a theoretical definition of working-class ideologies. There was never a greater need for a progressive, social philosophy for the labor movement.

At that time some trade unions, such as the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, in response to this need, conducted a many-sided educational program. This offered an opportunity to workers with ability and devotion to acquire that special training which would qualify them for leading positions, whether these be in the shops, on picket lines, or in offices.

To focus attention on the need for workers' education, a committee composed of labor men and women and educators called a conference which was held in New York in April, 1921. This gave birth to the Workers Education Bureau of America.

At the same time a movement was started for the formation of a resident labor school. A few days previous to the New York conference, an important meeting was held in Katonah, N. Y., which resulted in the formation of Brookwood.

Brookwood soon became the outstanding resident labor school in the United States. It became the symbol of workers' education and was known on more than one continent.

The significance of Brookwood was that while it had a progressive, dynamic, workers' education program, it, at the same time, was not identified with any faction or political organization. It, therefore, made an appeal to the entire labor movement, irrespective of tendencies. The doors were opened to young workers—men and women with experience in the labor movement, with ability and with a desire to serve it.

Brookwood became the mecca, the center of inspiration and courage for those who had a vision of a new world.

Stormy was the life of Brookwood. Misunderstanding was rampant. Some accused it of excessive radicalism and others thought that it was not radical enough. Being caught in the midst of a whirlwind, even its best friends doubted whether Brookwood would survive. It did, however, with-

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FOR A NATIONAL LABOR PARTY

By FRANCIS J. GORMAN

Vice President, United Textile Workers of America

WHAT is the Labor Party?

First, the Labor Party is the workers' expression in the political field, just as the American Federation of Labor is in the economic field.

Second, the Labor Party is even more comprehensive, and therefore, as ultimately presented, even broader than the trade union movement, though its base must be and is primarily organized labor. It is more comprehensive because it seeks to include within its ranks the unorganized worker, the unemployed worker, the bankrupt business man, and the debt-burdened farmer.



Third, the Labor Party is the strongest and most decisive move of the dispossessed against the growing danger of a dictatorship of big business. It can become the voice of the people against the fascist oppression we find in European nations today. It can become the victorious cry of the broadest sections of our population against the complete destruction of democratic rights. It not only can serve this purpose—it must serve this purpose.

Fourth, the Labor Party is the spontaneous, mass answer to the disillusionment and despair we feel in both of the two major political parties. Crushed by poverty, unemployment, taxation, and indecent working conditions, the Labor Party is the answer of the working class to the faithless promises of professional politicians.

Why the Labor Party?

We feel that the Labor Party is the only refuge for the working class. There is no other place we can turn but to ourselves. We turned away from the vulgar, Hooverian farce of "a chicken in every pot," and toward the New Deal and Democratic Party. What happened?

Money wages have gone up slightly. But they have not nearly kept pace with the increases in the cost of living. At the same time the owners of our corporations have been gaining by steadily increasing profits. Production, too, has been going up while unemployment remains stationary.

Even the rights of collective bargaining, supposedly guaranteed originally by Section 7(a) of the NRA and now by the National Labor Relations Act, have proven illusory. Company unions have grown faster than trade unions, and in most cases, except in the highly organized industries, the workers were victimized after joining trade unions.

The New Deal has seen an increasing use of the armed forces in times of strike. In the first ten months of 1935 armed forces were called out on strikers by 13 Democratic and two Republican governors. During this period militia and deputized scabs were used 22 times.

Has not the New Deal shown that the only way the working class can change the cruel, predatory, oppressive methods of finance and industry is by taking control of the government forces through independent political action?

We need not fear lest a Labor Party in 1936 result in the defeat of the Democrats and the election of Republicans. In the first place the Democratic Party is moving further and further to the right, so that there is little or no difference between the parties in so far as the working class is concerned. Secondly, we must realize that a Labor Party would attract many of those who, dissatisfied with the Democrats, would otherwise turn to the Republicans.

What we are primarily concerned with is that the time is growing short in which those of us who cling to the vestiges of democracy that remain can act. Teachers' oaths, flag ordinances, the cynical liquidation of federal responsibility for the unemployed—these and many other events of today make us realize that we are following in the footsteps of our European brothers. And this we must stave off if the trade union movement is not to be ruthlessly destroyed. The grave dangers of war must be averted by those who fight the wars, the workers. We are still in the crisis and we will stay in the crisis unless the control of the government is changed, so that we may reorder our system and take our unemployed brothers and sisters off the scrap-heap.

Leaders of labor cannot stand by much longer and fail to heed the cry of the rank and file of our labor movement. The workers want the Labor Party. The workers realize that they cannot stand up much longer against the on-

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*Class
of 1930*



*I.L.G.W.U.
Institute,
1935*

*Class, 1935
Local 22*



HOW BROOKWOOD BEGAN

By WILLIAM M. FINCKE, Director of Manumit School

THE decision of William and Helen Fincke to help to organize Brookwood as a trade unionist college was made during the ferment of ideas which were stirring America in the years immediately following the World War. The development in their thinking which led the Finckes to make what has turned out to be such an historic move toward meeting one of labor's needs came as an outgrowth of the sharpened criticism of social injustice common to idealists of the period. That what they did about it in the founding of Brookwood turned out to be so specific and so practical is a matter of deep satisfaction to their friends, and of course to me as their son.

It was my privilege as a boy of high school age to "listen in" on many of my parents' discussions during those exciting years. Thus I was able to follow the steps by which their ideas crystallized from a generalized discontent with a system of social relationships which made possible the horrors of a war which Bill Fincke, my father, knew realistically at first hand, as a worker in a base hospital. Starting from this point it took three years for the concrete action of founding Brookwood to be developed. Behind Bill Fincke were years of growing sympathy with and knowledge of workers' problems based on experience which included an inside view of a viciously anti-union basic industry. This low-down clarified for my father early in his life the conviction that his place was to stand with labor. This in turn had led to further intimate contacts as the pastor of working-class churches. Then came the war, demonstrating to those who looked below the surface a hideous inadequacy in our social organization and pointing relentlessly to the bankruptcy of our education. It was a stirring challenge to evolve a new education, a new leadership.

Helen Fincke was the member of the team who first caught the vision of progressive education, the technique of learning through doing. It was she who read John Dewey and fired her husband in their vital conversations with a realization of the contribution this new technique of learning and teaching could make to the cause.

It was Bill Fincke who, in his days as pastor of the Second Avenue Labor Temple of the Presbyterian Church, housed a strike of the White Goods Workers' Union and caught from the discussions led there by Mary Goff a realization of the dynamic educational force trade unionism could become for the American people. It was at this time that he became one of the charter members of an American labor party project then being developed, and thus started the friendship with Abe Lefkowitz.

Then came experiments in progressive education, both with adult workers and with children which were carried on at Katonah for two years before the founding of the labor college. Out of the experience gained in these two years (which I, having been a part of them, so vividly remember) were really evolved both Brookwood for adult trade unionists and Manumit as a development for the education of children. During these first two years, 1919-1921, after the Finckes first turned over the place where Brookwood now stands to the cause of education, their loyalties were being drawn closer and closer to labor. It was in the spring of 1920 that Bill Fincke went to jail with five A. F. of L. organizers in Duquesne as part of the Civil Liberties Union's campaign to establish the legality of attempting to organize the steel industry. It was in the summer of 1920 that Bill and Helen Fincke accompanied Rose Schneidermann to the Farmer-Labor convention in Chicago and formed there further stimulating friendships which made Brookwood inevitable.

The culmination was the historic conference of March, 1921, at which I was allowed to sit on the fringes. Those present were Arthur Gleason, John Brophy, Jay Brown, who had helped run the steel strike of 1919, Toscan Bennett, Roger Baldwin, Rose Schneidermann, Abe Lefkowitz, Charles Kutz, Fannia Cohn, Spencer Miller and the Finckes. This conference did two things. First, it definitely decided to establish Brookwood as labor's training school, releasing a ringing statement to the American press to this effect. The approval of John Fitzpatrick and James H. Maurer of this statement was obtained by telegraph and their names went down as the first signatures. Brophy, Brown, Schneidermann, Cohn and Lefkowitz were the other signers. The other accomplishment of this conference was a feat of intellectual honesty and realism which, in the light

of subsequent developments in workers' education and of Brookwood's consistent record, is equally historic. The conference definitely turned its back on the "Culture for the Worker" approach, with which a number of intellectuals beginning to dabble in workers' education were then playing. The 1921 Brookwood conference helped greatly to steer American workers' education into its realistic place as a function of labor's struggle to attain its ends. I well recall the forceful reasoning of John Brophy and of Roger Baldwin to this effect. An outgrowth of the founding conference and the stand taken by the aforementioned labor sponsors was the setting up of an advisory board of three educational sponsors, consisting of Walton H. Hamilton, William F. Ogburn, and Joseph H. Willetts.

The gathering of the first year's faculty and student body really complete the principal contributions of the Finckes to the founding of Brookwood. I remember well the visits and enrolling of Mary Goff, the white goods' worker; Jack Lever, the machinist; Mufson, the labor journalist; Sid Henderson, the Western farmer; and others. With regard to faculty appointments, my father had one flash of inspiration which insured the survival of the school and is the real basis for any view of him as founder. It was my father and mother who persuaded A. J. Muste, then with the Amalgamated Textile Workers, to come to Brookwood as teacher of labor history and chairman of the faculty. If screwing in the spark plug of an engine is starting it, then Bill Fincke started Brookwood when A. J. came in.

Those who remember Bill Fincke know that he was not the man to take to himself chief glory for the one year's inspiration and organization, after which his life-long friend did the stunning job for ten years. Bill Fincke was and would be filled with gratitude and friendship to A. J. for his magnificent labors at Brookwood. And caring as he did for the advancement of the labor movement and of education, I know he would be gratified, as his son is, by the new life stirring in these times, in the labor movement; and the present realistic and valuable place of Brookwood in relation to this activity. I know he would appreciate, as I do, the courage, sound policy, and splendid human relationships of Tucker Smith that have so greatly helped Brookwood go on to find its rightful place.

EDUCATION, THE EYE-OPENER

By MARK STARR, Educational Director, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; formerly Extension Director at Brookwood

WHAT is wrong with Brookwood is that there is only one Brookwood and not 50. There should be at least one in each state, and there will be when the unions wake up to the importance and necessity of the type of work done by our outstanding residential labor college.



The International Ladies' Garment Workers, however, know a good thing when they see it. The union's support of workers' education and Brookwood has been much more than lip-service. Among the Brookwood graduates, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union members constitute the biggest and most active unit. The union has long been actively represented on the board of the

college. In the present school year (1935-36), the union has five fully paid scholarships at the college; if only nine other unions gave similar support, Brookwood's budget problem would be solved.

In addition to sending full time students to Brookwood, the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union members in New York State are making it their center for Training-for-Trade-Union-Service institutes of three to twelve days in duration. Three of these were held in 1935, with the students asking for more. Members of the Brookwood faculty have taught some of our New York classes. Banks may bust and assets disappear. Investments in ideas, methods, and trade union knowledge, however, are radium-edged stock. The returns will be certain and depreciation small.

The chairman of the Education Committee of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Julius Hochman, is a Brookwood graduate and actively pushes workers' education in addition to his other duties. At the moment, the International is running over 350 educational groups with a regular student body approximating 15,000 taking an active interest in its educational, cultural, and recreational program. Its experiments in putting across new ideas through ear and eye include the talkie, "Marching

On"; a radio play in six episodes telling the story of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, with electrical transcriptions for reproduction on other radio stations; regular broadcasts; victrola records of its songs; illustrated posters; crossword puzzles with a labor slant; a publication list of 24 pamphlets and outlines; a guide service for planned visits and excursions; and a lecture service for union educational meetings. It has educational directors in towns as far apart as Houston, Texas, and Toronto, Canada. The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union with its baseball, basketball, and soccer leagues is laying the foundation for a union sport movement in the United States. It is making a real contribution towards the enrichment of a labor culture by its chorus groups, its mandolin orchestras, and its dramatics groups.

By its tradition and experience Brookwood is well fitted to be the central powerhouse for labor union groups in this field. Members of the unions should graduate from local classes into Brookwood for training as teachers of union classes and activists in every progressive phase of union activity. Labor, developing its arms—industrial and political power—needs a directing trained mind to wield its might effectively. Indeed, labor needs to become conscious of its own position and power.

In Ukrainian folk-lore there is a being known as the Vii (Vee), whose aspect is that of an old man with enormous pendant eyelids reaching to the very ground. The Vii, therefore, can see nothing; but if a strong man lifts up its eyelids with a pitchfork, then nothing is hidden from its terrible gaze. With a mere glance the Vii can destroy everything that stands in its way, can pulverize towns and villages.

Workers' education opens eyes and enables the workers to see through all current deceptions. It is the antidote to the dangerous nonsense which masquerades as education in our schools, the mental goose-step, the spurious patriotism which suicidally divides the human race according to the accident of birth, the training to die in battle for capitalist dividends.

As Tolstoy put it: "The workers are strong. If they endure oppression, it is because they are hypnotized. The one thing needful is to awaken them from this hypnotic sleep."

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE AND THE SOUTHERN WORKER

By CHARLOTTE MOSKOWITZ, *Secretary-Treasurer*

COMMONWEALTH COLLEGE, Mena, Arkansas, extends fraternal greetings to Brookwood on this its fifteenth anniversary.

Commonwealth reports steady progress in building the school to serve the labor and farmer movements. It continues to work as a national labor school but is now more than ever orientating its educational work to meet the needs of the sharecroppers and the agricultural workers of the south and southwest. Commonwealth is cooperating closely with the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union. J. Russell Butler, president of the union, is now a member of its teaching staff and is heading the courses for sharecroppers. Three students from the union are enrolled for this quarter.

Many other southern students are attending Commonwealth. This was made possible through the establishment of scholarships. We thank all of those who helped to raise these scholarships for students from the Kentucky mine area, the North Carolina textile mills, the Birmingham steel center, the Florida citrus fields, and other southern industrial and agricultural centers. By training these workers, Commonwealth is helping to meet the great need for trained southern organizers.

The enrollment at Commonwealth is now at capacity and there is need for additional dormitory space. Nearly 60 students attended the 1935 summer session. Over 50 are enrolled for the present quarter. Most have had industrial or farm experience. A few come directly from the colleges. Most come from the south and middle west. Courses are continually being reorganized to make them serve to the utmost the needs of each student.

The Commonwealth library has undertaken to initiate a valuable service for the entire labor movement—the preparation of an index to labor and radical and liberal publications. There is no such complete service at present.

Richard Babb Whitten, director, will tour the South for Commonwealth this spring to mobilize the support of the trade unions.

ORGANIZING THE UNORGANIZED IN 1936

By JOHN BROPHY

*Secretary of the Committee on Industrial Organization,
Member, Brookwood Board of Directors*

THE sudden revival in the labor movement in 1933 presented new issues to the American Federation of Labor.

Or rather, the issues were not new, but they were now inescapable. For the American Federation of Labor has been made up largely of skilled craftsmen such as carpenters, electricians, and machinists, whose craft unions claim all workers of the particular craft whether they work in steel mills, radio factories, the building industry, railroad shops, or anywhere else. But whatever their claims, these craft unions had been confined mostly to the less important industries. The great mass-production industries, such as steel, meat-packing, rubber, electrical manufacturing, autos, chemicals were practically untouched by these unions.

With the wave of unionism, the workers in these industries came together in the different plants to organize. And, knowing that the American Federation of Labor was the main stream of the organized labor movement, they turned to it for help. The A. F. of L. did grant hundreds of federal charters to the workers in autos, rubber, aluminum, radios, gas and coke, and so on. The workers in these industries felt that all the workers in one plant had common problems and that they must stick together if they hoped to win anything from the powerful corporations who own the plants. They knew that the strength of a union comes from united action, and they thought that all the workers under one roof and in one industry should unite in one labor organization.

But then many of the craft unions began raising objections and laying jurisdictional claims to members in these new unions. Sometimes five or six unions fought over the same man. Often a dozen craft organizations could claim men in one factory.

The necessity for industrial unionism in modern mass production industries is due to the conditions prevailing there. In most factories today, each man or woman does one or more specialized tasks on material that moves along an assembly line from one to the other. Workers are shifted from job to job. There are few clear-cut craft lines.

United action is absolutely necessary in such a plant. What is done in each department makes a difference to all

the departments. And the strength of all the workers together may be needed to offset the attempt to lower wages and make conditions worse. If a strike is being considered in a plant then the local acts for all the workers. There is no chance under this arrangement that one craft or group will keep on working. Neither is there the fatal delay of waiting for approval from ten or more different craft internationals.

While some craft unionists fear that under an industrial union set-up the skilled workman will suffer, the opposite is true. The skilled worker gains by having a powerful organization to back up his demands. There are wage differentials based on skill, and each group of workers normally chooses its own representative to handle grievances.

The workers in the mass production industries, for these reasons, wanted industrial unions, but some of the craft organizations objected. The A. F. of L. refused, in many instances, to grant federal union charters and in other cases delayed issuing charters. Sometimes the workers continued outside of the A. F. of L., often they sank back discouraged into their former unorganized state. Sometimes the federal locals in these new industries gave up hundreds of members to craft organizations only to see them drop out of the labor movement entirely, because the craft set-up did not meet their needs.

From the start there was a strong minority in the American Federation of Labor which felt that these hitherto unorganized workers should be welcomed instead of having their entrance made difficult or virtually impossible. Although this minority, who sponsored the industrial form of unionism for these mass production industries, was defeated in the 1935 convention, it had the support of a large part of the membership of the A. F. of L.

Following the convention, the presidents of eight international unions in the A. F. of L. felt that the situation was far too serious to permit neglect and inaction to rule until the next convention. Denying to the newly organized groups of workers the form of organization they desired was clearly a rebuff to those who were trying to bring the millions of unorganized workers into the A. F. of L. So these eight men came together to form the Committee for Industrial Organization.



*Labor
Directors'
First
Meeting*



*Staff,
1922*



*Students
and
Staff,
1936*

The purpose of the Committee is to work within the A. F. of L. for the principle of industrial unionism in the mass production industries. It wishes also to keep alive hope and organization in these industries. It aims to counsel and advise unorganized and newly organized groups of workers, and to bring them under the banner and in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor as industrial organizations.

The Committee for Industrial Organization is not talking about making changes where the craft unions are already established, as in the building trades or on the railroads. It is talking about the industries in which there is little of no organization.

If anyone doubts the seriousness of the problem facing these new unions in the mass production industries, let him read the proceedings of the last day of the 1935 A. F. of L. convention. Every delegate who spoke for the new unions in these industries told the same story of the demand of the workers for industrial unionism, and of difficulties resulting from the objections of the craft unions.

Under certain conditions, workers naturally turn to organization. If existing labor organizations do not meet their needs, they turn to some new form. When craft unions claim jurisdiction over certain types of workers but do not admit them to full and equal membership they should not be surprised if the workers form an independent union of their own. The history of the labor movement shows this is the inevitable outcome. In such cases, the craft unions involved are responsible for the resulting dualism.

Past experience shows that where an established union is really willing to take care of the needs of an independent union group, such groups are ready and eager to come into the A. F. of L. organizations. The United Textile Workers, for example, by intelligent action, was able to absorb the hitherto independent unions in hosiery and silk. The Committee for Industrial Organization is seeking to remove the roots of dualism in the movement by urging the organization of the unorganized. It is attempting to bring about the end of dualism, whether in company unions or independent organizations, by furthering a policy within the American Federation of Labor that will enable the workers to enter on the only basis millions of them will accept—industrial unionism.

active interest of the faculty and students all over the country. An extensive advisory service through correspondence is also maintained with these local projects.

Many groups, however, have needed more detailed assistance and closer contact with the experience of established workers' education groups. Special field workers, therefore, are now sent out to local communities at the request of unions and others interested, to assist in establishing study centers. The representatives of the Affiliated Schools act as traveling teachers in some centers, and help to organize local programs to be continued after the field worker goes to the next community.

As the program has been developed over a period of years, certain special needs have arisen and have been met. Pamphlets and study outlines for workers' groups have been written and published, and a traveling library has been established. Recently, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration called upon the Affiliated Schools to lend technical assistance in connection with the former's program of workers' education, especially in connection with the training of new teachers, the establishment of local educational centers, and the planning of study material.

During the fifteen years of their experience, also, the Summer Schools and the Affiliated Schools have given special attention to the study of methods of teaching. Teachers new to this field now turn to the Affiliated Schools for help in carrying on their work. This demand has led within the last few weeks to the organization of a seminar for new teachers wherein the group discussion of methods is developed in close relation to local projects in which these teachers are directing programs of workers' education.

The Affiliated Schools for Workers is continually developing and adapting its services to meet the educational needs of workers, organizing its work in relation to the labor movement. Workers' education is concerned with the interpretation of economic facts of the past and present in order that workers may be better prepared to participate in shaping the future. The Affiliated Schools for Workers through the program here described aims to develop attitudes and abilities on the part of worker-students which will enable them to make an intelligent contribution to this change.

THE GRADS COME THROUGH

By HARRY NILSSON, Brookwood '31
President Brookwood Fellowship

IT may be significant that Brookwood lies upon a hill. The climb up towards the buildings is a tough job, especially for those who come to Brookwood weakened by hunger, bad labor conditions, strikes, organization campaigns, or a few months in jail.

Soon they get used to the hill, as they begin to play on the volley-ball court, or swing the pick and shovel, part of every student's duty while at Brookwood.

There are different types of hills at Brookwood that have to be climbed. The worker must get used to sitting in class after many years of absence from school. It is hard, at first, to get used to reading the books and magazines which are so new to most of the students. For most ordinary human beings it would be impossible to absorb all the knowledge that Brookwooders do in the short time that they are at the school. But Brookwooders have the desire to learn, and because the labor movement cannot afford to keep them at school for a longer period, the students and faculty work hard to accomplish the almost impossible.

In fifteen years Brookwood has contributed four hundred graduates to the labor movement. As students they have come from industries in all parts of the United States. South America and Europe, too, have been represented.

We know that all of us have gone back into our chosen fields of labor activity. Some are outstanding labor leaders, others obscure rank and filers, but every one is doing his or her bit to build the labor movement. And this because of our Brookwood training, a training which prepares us to fight on every front of labor's battleground.

When Akron rubber workers go on strike, Brookwood grads are there to do their part. We have organized auto workers in Detroit; shirtworkers in New York and Pennsylvania; hosiery workers in the South; machinists in Los Angeles; coal miners in Illinois; garment workers throughout the United States. Every available Brookwooder was called on during the organizing campaigns following the NRA, but the four hundred were too few to answer the need. The nationwide textile strike also kept us busy.

When workers' education, almost dormant, took a spurt in the last few years, graduates of Brookwood helped supply the need for teachers. Heading local labor colleges, teaching for international unions or on the federal relief program we have done our share to bring the message of trade unionism to the millions of new recruits to the labor movement.

In the columns of the labor press you will find the names of many Brookwooders. They are Federated Press correspondents, reporters on local and national labor papers, or, perhaps, handling publicity for a strike in which they are active. Their names appear in the news columns too, as a reflection of their many-sided activity.

This activity is well reflected in the results of a questionnaire recently sent out to the grads. From the first one hundred replies we cull this interesting information:

Eighty-four of us have recently participated in strikes or organization campaigns; 54 have held full time positions in unions; 49 have been arrested for labor activity; 65 have written for or edited labor papers; 76 have taught workers' classes and organized workers' education centers; 74 have been active in labor political organizations; 41 have helped in the organization of the unemployed; 17 have taken part in the consumers' cooperative movement; and the same number have worked in farm organizations. Surely a record of which any labor school can be proud.

The story of a Brookwood graduate in a single town or section of the country has not been told. Neither has anybody told the story of the Brookwood teacher who spends his time at the school and out in the field teaching workers. Very few know how the outlines and pamphlets are being written in the crowded hours. It is all a story of human sacrifice and idealism which only a labor movement can create.

The Brookwood graduates owe much to Brookwood. The only way they can repay is for them to stand behind Brookwood in the years to come. The labor movement has made use of the results of Brookwood work. If it is to continue receiving a steady stream of active workers, the labor movement must come to the support of the only resident labor college in the East.

LABOR ACTIVE IN PACIFIC NORTHWEST

By JOHN C. KENNEDY, former Instructor in Economics at Brookwood

LABOR in the Northwest is jogging along pretty much in the same way as workers in other sections of the country. The New Deal has not brought the millenium, and in spite of the great economic revival we read about in the newspapers jobs are still hard to find.

Yet, while labor conditions are nothing to boast about in this section of the country, there is healthy activity on many fronts that bodes well for the future. The marine and waterfront unions have shown a solidarity and spirit in the last year or two, for example, that have brought remarkable results. The longshoremen are working under the best conditions they have enjoyed in fifteen years. This comes as a result of the victory in the strike of 1934, and constant vigilance to see that employers live up to the award.

Politically the workers and farmers of Washington, Oregon and Idaho are about as far to the left as those in Minnesota. Yet it is doubtful whether any kind of a labor party or farmer-labor organization will cut much of a figure in the 1936 elections. In Washington the Commonwealth Builders' Federation, which represents a substantial group of progressive workers and farmers, will probably enter the Democratic Party primaries. If it is successful in nominating its candidates, it will support the Democratic Party. If it fails in the primaries, it may launch an independent party, but even then would probably support Roosevelt for the presidency. All this, of course, is just a part of the milling about the American workers will have to go through before they get united under one banner politically.

However, the educational work which is being pushed vigorously by Communists, Socialists, Technocrats and other groups that are constantly pouring hot shot into the capitalist system is having its effect. In this part of the country a surprisingly large percentage of those who will vote Democratic will have no faith in the Democratic Party. They will line up very quickly with any movement that they think can really get anywhere in abolishing the capitalist system.

There is no center of workers' education on the Pacific Coast comparable to Brookwood. The Western Summer School for Workers offers a very good course for a month, and now there is an active movement on foot to establish a Western Labor College. During the past year many classes have been conducted with the aid of federal relief funds and possibly such classes may be continued for a few more months.

Statistically, the labor movement in the West doesn't look particularly important, but its real significance at this time is not to be found in its numbers or its institutions. What makes the labor movement in this part of the country interesting is that the daring and unexpected development is always in the background. It was in Seattle that the general strike occurred in 1919, and it was in San Francisco that the general strike occurred in 1934. Sinclair and the Epics nearly captured California in 1934, and something of this sort is likely to break loose at any time in the future. To the Marxian scholar most of these movements may seem superficial and futile, but there is a spontaneity and daring in the West that may prove to be decisive when the time really comes for action.



Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America Wins Again!!

Organized in Camden, New Jersey, in the early fall of 1933, the Industrial Union recently won its second great strike in two years, at the Camden shipyard of the New York Shipbuilding Corporation. As a result of the two strike victories wages throughout the industry have been raised 10 to 20 per cent. Locals have been organized in the major shipyards on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and our union has established itself as the leading organization for shipyard workers in America. We stand for industrial unionism, a labor party, and a vigorous, militant labor movement.

FIFTEEN YEARS OF THE WORKERS EDUCATION BUREAU OF AMERICA

By SPENCER MILLER, Jr., *Director*

THE Workers Education Bureau of America and Brookwood celebrate in 1936 the fifteenth anniversary of their establishment. During the period of a decade and a half of their respective service to the labor movement, there have been not a few elements in common in



their history. Many of the same persons who were present at the conference called at the Brookwood School in Katonah, New York, to plan for the establishment of a resident labor college on March 30 and April 1, 1921, were also present the following days, April 2 and 3, at the New School for Social Research on West 23rd Street, New York, when the plans were finally adopted for the creation of a national clearing-house on workers' education. Some of the trade union officials selected to serve on the board of directors of Brookwood were also elected to the executive committee of the Workers Education Bureau.

For the first eight years of the existence of Brookwood it was an affiliated and valued member of the Workers Education Bureau. When in 1929 this link of affiliation was discontinued because of the difficulties between Brookwood and the American Federation of Labor, the officers of the Bureau continued unofficially and informally to cooperate with Brookwood. On two different occasions the officers of the Bureau offered specifically to attempt to compose the differences between Brookwood and the Federation.

With these elements in common at the time of their establishment, the records of Brookwood and the Bureau over these past fifteen years has been different because of the difference in the functions of these two institutions. The Bureau by its original constitution and design was to become a national clearing-house of information and publication and guidance on workers' education; Brookwood was to be a training center to train workers to work in the workers' movement. Brookwood's accomplishments over the past fifteen years have been notable under many difficulties. The Bureau also can point to an achievement in

line with its declared purpose in the face of not a few obstacles.

Today as one looks back over the 15 years which have elapsed since Brookwood and the Bureau were established, certain clear lines of thinking have developed in connection with the American workers' education movement which foreshadow its future. Concerning the record of Brookwood over the years Tucker Smith has written elsewhere in this symposium; about the accomplishments of the Bureau and its outlook for the future it is my privilege to contribute to this fifteenth anniversary report. I list 12 general conclusions which have come out of our experience.

In the first place, the officers of the Bureau are today more completely convinced than ever that if we are to fashion an effective movement of workers' education in the United States, it must be done within the household of the organized labor movement.

In the second place, we have learned that if there is to be continuity of educational service, the workers' education movement must be built into the structure and function of the trade union itself. Labor colleges, summer schools, study classes come and go; their life is ephemeral. But the labor unions, central bodies, state federations of labor, and international unions give one hope of continuity of educational effort so far as labor is concerned.

In the third place, we have come to recognize the fact that our workers' education movement in the United States must be built out of the experience of American workers and adapted to the American scene. It was inevitable that at the outset we should have borrowed extensively from the older European movement; many of these practices proved unadapted to our ways. The labor institute and the labor chautauqua and the industrial conference were all developments to meet our own conditions.

In the fourth place, we are convinced that the questions which labor seeks to know about are not the same today and tomorrow. Workers' education to be helpful to the trade union movement must of all things be contemporary in character; it must seek to throw light on the problems of the here and now so far as labor is concerned.

In the fifth place, we are convinced that freedom of dis-

cussion for both teacher and student is the necessary condition for the effective education of labor.

In the sixth place, we have come to appreciate over the years that newer techniques and devices are desirable to satisfy the wider interests of labor groups.

In the seventh place, we have also come to recognize over the years that the continuous and periodic reporting to the conventions of the trade union movement of the work which we are doing is a necessary condition of keeping the leadership of labor in the position of sympathetic interest with our work. Indeed, the only hope of building workers' education into the structure and function of the trade union is by this process of reporting regularly and systematically the work which is being done. The consent of the governors is as necessary as the consent of the governed in preserving the democratic tradition!

In the eighth place, we early realized that the process of developing a workers' education movement which is sound and virile will of necessity be of slow growth and development. We may at times become disturbed at the lack of awareness on the part of the leaders of labor of the importance of our work. Yet it is our discovery that the education of the leadership about the necessity of workers' education is a necessary part of building the larger program of workers' education.

In the ninth place, our experience over the past 15 years has completely validated our belief in the experimental approach to the question of both methods and materials for our American workers' education movement.

In the tenth place, we have learned that the necessary condition of labor's participation in the wider activities of international labor relations depends upon a program of systematic education.

In the eleventh place, we have become more convinced than ever that it is not the function of workers' education to attempt to shape the policy of the trade unions, but rather to help workers to throw light upon the problems with which labor is confronted and to help them in the task of sharpening their intellectual tools for the task which is ahead of them.

Finally, we are convinced of the wisdom of the prophecy of the late Samuel Gompers that "whatever progress labor makes in the future will rest on an educational basis."



*First Class,
1923*



*Class of
1934*



*Class of
1935*

WORKERS' EDUCATION IN WISCONSIN

By HENRY RUTZ, State Director of Workers' Education

WORKERS' education is not new in Wisconsin. The movement for this special education originated within the liberal State Federation of Labor some dozen years ago in the form of local discussion groups meeting once a week to discuss labor problems and current economic events. By 1927, seventeen classes were organized in the larger industrial centers.

During this time the School for Workers in Industry at the University of Wisconsin, which had changed its policy of admitting only women workers and altered its curriculum to meet the needs of the labor movement, was accepted by the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor as part of its educational program. Local classes, however, because of the difficulty encountered in finding suitable instructors slowly disappeared until only one or two remained.

With the coming of the NRA, a new enthusiasm for this work manifested itself everywhere. The NRA had given to workers new responsibilities; workers were encouraged to organize and to select representatives to sit around the table with their employers and to discuss with them wages, hours, and conditions. Groups everywhere realized the necessity of knowing something about the system under which they were to operate and about laws governing wages and hours.

Consequently, when a state director of workers' education under the FERA was chosen to take care of this work, no difficulty was encountered in organizing new classes and in re-organizing some of the old. Eighty classes were held in 27 of the larger industrial cities, reaching an average of 2,000 persons. Experimental work was done with organized farm groups, giving them studies in economic history and cooperative movements.

It is in the outlining and teaching of economics and labor problems that a controversy has arisen as to whether workers' education should be directed education or should merely serve to describe facts, leaving to the student the matter of finding a program for shaping the future. In Wisconsin we believe that workers' education is part of the labor movement. Being part of the labor movement, the policies

and philosophy of such education must of necessity conform to the economic policies and social philosophy contained in the progressive platform and the program of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

In the workers' education field there are some who insist that this work should become a regular and permanent part of adult education. Again there are some who, like Dr. Meiklejohn, say that all adult education should eventually be "workers' education." Eventually? Possibly, but we can visualize this only in a cooperative state of some form. As long as there are conflicting interests or, probably, only opposing interests represented on local and state school boards, there will be difficulty in trying to have a real program of workers' education approved.

We will agree to work through the existing school systems only if we will be assured of the fullest freedom to develop workers' education as a necessary part of the labor movement. In Wisconsin we believe that such a set-up can be perfected through enlarging the scope of the School for Workers at the university. Consequently, the State Federation has requested the University Board of Regents to include in the university budget to the State Legislature an item of about \$30,000. This will allow for fifteen traveling teachers, speakers for institutes, a traveling labor library, a full time director, a supervisor, a teaching staff for the six-weeks summer session, and necessary office expenses.

We are not completely convinced that a public agency can do this work for labor. However, we believe it justified to give it a trial.

This school should be on a par with the other colleges and schools which are a part of the university. Labor should be entitled to the same consideration as the business man who has a school of commerce where he becomes familiar with his special problems, the doctor and the lawyer who both have their schools, and the farmer who has his college of agriculture where he learns how best to raise and market his wares. The worker has a right to a school which will show him how best to market the only ware he has to sell—namely, his labor, and to conquer for himself and his organization an undisputed place in the body politic and body economic of the country.

CHASING SWEATSHOPS

By JACOB S. POTOFSKY, Assistant General President,
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

IT IS a pleasure to participate in this publication celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of Brookwood. The school and its graduates have been known to us over a long period of time. Brookwood students were particularly active in the memorable shirt campaign of 1933.



This campaign was a landmark in the union's history. Those were unforgettable days; picket lines, investigations, trucks filled with singing girls, arrests, and hearings crowded every hour. The shirtworkers marched as a victorious army, from Allentown to Shamokin, from Pottsville to Pottstown, Hazleton, Reading, Myers-town, and many other cities. Thirty years ago the miners had marched from colliery to colliery, laying the foundations for the present militant United Mine Workers of America. Two years ago, the girls of the shirt industry, thousands of whom are wives and daughters of miners, marched from sweatshop to sweatshop to build the shirtworkers' union, a constituent part of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America.

The campaign was by no means confined to Pennsylvania. New Jersey and Connecticut were in it practically from the start. New centers have come under its protection in an ever widening circle: Troy, Albany, Kingston, in upper New York State; Reading, Lebanon, and Elizabethville, in Pennsylvania; Knoxville and Cincinnati, Providence and Morgantown. The shirtworkers form a growing, powerful union, well rooted, united. The sweatshop in the shirt industry has been smashed.

The NRA is no longer. The protective features of the NRA codes are done away with. But just the same, the union has grown stronger and stronger. Its power in the industry has shown itself. The NRA codes, without a union to enforce their labor provisions, would have been a dead letter. The union, NRA or no NRA, is a living force. Of course, the job is not complete; other shops and other cities remain to be organized; but tremendous gains have been recorded.

While the union carried the brunt of the task, both in furnishing man power and money, many individuals and organizations assisted in the campaign. Mrs. Gifford Pinchot stood out in her position as the First Lady of Pennsylvania, focusing public attention on the picket lines. The response of the United Mine Workers was heart-warming. When we first appeared on the scene, we were still unaffiliated with the American Federation of Labor. But the miners accepted us unquestioningly. "You should have come sooner," was their only objection.

Brookwooders were prominent in the campaign. Leo Sitko, Johnny Coveleski, and of course the old timers, the Greensteins, Josephine Kaczor, Zilla Hawes, Griselda Kuhlman, were valuable members of the staff. They have since been sent to other tough places to do pioneering work. When we went to Providence to organize a shirt factory, our only contact was a Brookwood student. The Providence mill was organized, and along with it other shops in Fall River and New Bedford. Here another Brookwooder, Tom Flavell, did a fine piece of work.

I must admit that I had had some misgivings about Brookwood. Some of the students, I thought, came out with a rather bookish point of view, at variance with realities in the labor struggle. But contacts with these graduates changed my mind. Perhaps it was contact with life and labor that changed their attitudes. If the school continues to turn out such able and efficient people as those mentioned, its valuable contribution to the cause of labor will be progressively significant.

The labor movement, now more than ever, needs able, sincere, trained organizers. From North and South, East and West, from industrial cities and small towns, comes the demand for unionization. The job is a titanic one. It will require many men and women, coffers full of money. The signs point to a revitalized movement, fully cognizant of its mission and responsibilities. We must be prepared. Your school will perform a great service in this task if it will direct its efforts toward turning out able, efficient, trained, and unselfish organizers. If it succeeds, it should have the wholehearted support of organized labor as one of its own institutions.

BROOKWOOD AND THE GARLAND FUND

By ROGER N. BALDWIN, *President, American Fund for Public Service*

ALTHOUGH my personal interest in Brookwood has always been great, it is rather as an officer of the Garland Fund (The American Fund for Public Service) that I have had occasion to follow its work closely for the past ten or twelve years.

Shortly after the Fund was started in 1922 to help radical and labor movements, one of the first major proposals to come before the board of thirteen trustees was aid to Brookwood as the then one residential labor college in the country. The desirability of supporting a training school for service in the labor movement resulted in breaking all rules by making an appropriation covering ten years. But not without grave misgiving. Some of us thought we could not see ahead for ten years in any enterprise clearly enough to commit ourselves so far in advance. Indeed there was so much doubt in the board that the appropriation carried by only one vote. Some were skeptical as to whether Brookwood could maintain a non-partisan basis of labor education. Others doubted the wisdom of fixing definite annual amounts in a diminishing ratio so far in advance. They were dubious as to whether the trade union movement could be induced to support Brookwood in an increasing ratio as the Fund's aid declined.

There were times during the past ten years when many of these fears seemed to be justified. There were times when it seemed quite unwise to have made such long-range commitments. The left and right conflicts in the labor movement took hold of Brookwood as they did of other institutions, and it looked for a time as if labor education was to be delivered into sectarian hands. When Brookwood's administration was changed from a partisan and propagandist outlook back to its original non-factional basis, we were all gratified. Brookwood has since gone ahead, vindicating the possibility of bringing together students and instructors of widely different political outlooks, participating together in the common business of training for practical service.

One factor which could not be foreseen was the decline of the labor movement in the years of so-called prosperity

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THE HIGHLANDER FOLK SCHOOL

By ELIZABETH D. HAWES, Brookwood '33,
Extension Director at Highlander

THE South is still a refuge for industries seeking escape from the menace of unionization. If a company runs away to Virginia, it can run away again to Alabama. In the mountains are corporation mines, "wagon" mines, and outposts of the United Mine Workers of America. Through the foothills, valleys and lowlands, factories are springing up like mushrooms. Craft unions have long been established in the cities, and now the mass unions appear, either flaring up to die and rise again until the lesson is learned, or sucking their nourishment from eastern headquarters while they struggle for a toe-hold. When the great numbers of white workers are absorbed like water into a sponge, the Negroes remain to be industrialized. Already the miners and a few other unions are taking them in.

This is the setting for the Highlander Folk School at Monteagle on the Cumberland Plateau in East Tennessee. It is a "folk" school because it has its roots in the community, where some of the people have already been stimulated to cooperative efforts in spite of the petty individualism born of poverty and tradition. It is a labor school because our purpose is to contribute to the union movement in a practical way by training individual members and promoting organization; and to kindle a devotion that will survive both "blacklist" and prosperity until the rights of all working people are established in America.

We are unlike other labor schools because the short residence sessions combine study with practice. When a textile worker leaves his family on relief in Alabama and spends eight weeks at Monteagle figuring out how he can spread the idea of organization back home and how we are all going to solve the problems of living in the long run, what can we do to help him? We can see that he gets actual practice in making speeches to unions and perhaps strikers; in writing for his local labor paper; in presiding at meetings and otherwise applying what he learns. Then when the student goes back to the union which sent him, it is his obligation to be all the more active, intelligent, and devoted in its cause.

But how many workers can leave their families and jobs, if any, to come to Monteagle? Not many. So when local unions in Chattanooga, Soddy, Lenoir City, and Knoxville, Tenn., and Rossville and Dalton, Ga., wanted study groups, we helped them. We stand ready to assist unions in organizing picket lines and demonstrations, as we have in Wilder, Summerfield, Harriman and Daisy. A puppet show has been carried by truck to Atlanta, Ga., and Huntsville, Ala., and talks given before central bodies, locals, women's auxiliaries, and forums from Elizabethton to Macon, Ga. At least one staff member spends several months a year organizing for an A. F. of L. union in the South. Our policy is to cooperate with the American Federation of Labor and its affiliates.

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Brookwood and the Garland Fund

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from 1922 to 1929, followed by the bankruptcy of the depression when labor organizations were wholly unable to maintain, let alone increase, support of a labor college.

For this reason the Fund has had to waive its condition that appropriations be matched by trade union receipts, originally contemplated as the basis for Brookwood's increased support and ultimately its salvation when the Fund quits. The Fund's appropriation runs out this year after payments of something over \$150,000, but it runs out, fortunately, at a time when the labor movement is taking on new spirit and strength, and when Brookwood's position is sufficiently established to win confidence in the unions.

Workers' education was one of the four or five main fields in which the Fund invested most heavily. I cannot say that we can look upon the record of those investments with entire satisfaction. Most of the enterprises were short-lived. Among the few which have survived with added strength, won out of adversity and conflict, is Brookwood.

I am sure I speak for my fellow-members of the Garland Fund board in expressing satisfaction that our investment has helped carry the school over its roughest years, and that ahead, with hard digging, lies support pretty well assured by a labor movement awake to the services which Brookwood renders in training competent servants and leaders.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD DRESSMAKERS' UNION

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
JULIUS HOCHMAN, *Manager*

THE dress industry—the largest branch of the needle trades—provides employment for 105,000 workers in the New York metropolitan area. Of these, 84,000 hold membership in the four locals which comprise the Joint Board of the Dressmakers' Union. The remaining 21,000 workers, who are employed outside of New York City proper, are under direct supervision of the Out-of-Town Department of the I.L.G.W.U. Most of these workers are women. Despite the belief of some that women are hard to organize, there are no unorganized workers or non-union shops in the metropolitan area. It is true that the dressmakers did not always have the powerful organization that exists today. Many years of patient and persistent activity were needed before organization succeeded in gaining a foothold.

The dress industry is of fairly recent origin. It was between 1900 and 1910 that the manufacturers of shirtwaists began to produce dresses. Most of the shops were located in New York. Working hours were endless. Wages were pitifully inadequate. Workers were forced to pay for needles, electricity, and other petty items out of their meagre earnings. Shops were stuffy, overcrowded, poorly lighted.

A wave of discontent created by such conditions culminated in the strike of 1909—the “Uprising of the 20,000”—when workers, most of them young girls, took to the picket line in answer to a general strike call issued by the Waistmakers' Union, Local 25. In the face of police brutality, the opposition of the courts, thugs, and actual hunger the workers kept on.

The intolerable conditions against which the strikers fought, won national recognition for their battle. The strike was won. Conditions were generally improved. The union established itself in a great many shops. The membership of the union had increased from 100 to 10,000.

Much remained yet to be desired. Sweatshops had not been completely eliminated. Nor had all workers benefited by the agreement. This was forcibly shown by the Triangle fire in 1911. The Triangle Waist Company was renowned for its vicious anti-union policy. To keep out organizers,

the factory doors were kept locked. When fire swept the shop, the workers tried vainly to escape through the barred doors. When the fire was over, there were 146 charred and mutilated bodies. The incident served as a grim warning to the workers and organization was spurred.

From 1911 on, the union enjoyed varied fortunes. It reached its high point in 1919 and maintained its strength during the post-war period. In 1927, torn by factional bickering, the union declined rapidly. When the speculative boom collapsed in 1929, the union in its weakened position was unable to stem the wage cuts which followed. Hours of work were increased. Fifty and sixty hours became an average week's work and wages fell as low as 10 cents an hour.

In 1933, under the impetus of the NRA, the union marshalled its scattered forces. Seventy-five thousand workers rallied to the strike call. Three days of strike and the victory was assured. The industry became organized as never before. Sweatshops were wiped out. The 35-hour week was established. Wage increases were won. As a result of this strike the union succeeded in writing its own code. When the NRA was declared unconstitutional, the union launched an aggressive campaign.

The union's strength was demonstrated better than ever, when we succeeded in concluding a new agreement with our employers in February, 1936. After weeks of negotiations, following numerous demonstrations of militant spirit, the employers were forced to submit to the union demands. The entire industry was revolutionized; limitation of contractors and the settlement of prices directly with the jobbers was introduced. For the first time in the union's history workers' demands were granted without a strike.

From the very outset the dressmakers adhered to the principle of progressive unionism, basing their actions on the theory that their own interests were bound with the welfare of the labor movement as a whole. They have always been in the forefront of the struggle for industrial unionism, social legislation, and independent working class political action. Pioneer in the field of workers' education, our union was the first to establish classes and other educational projects for its members. The Unity House idea is the result of our pioneering at Bear Mountain. All locals of the Joint Board—Locals 10, 22, 60, and 89—have established recreational and educational facilities.

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND DRAMATICS

By JOHN W. MARTINDALE

As Brookwood prepares to send its fifth annual labor chautauqua on the road there is one fact that stands out—workers' dramatics is an effective and popular tool in a program of workers' education.

For four years Brookwood students, transformed temporarily into the Brookwood Labor Players, have gone on the road with their program of plays, songs, skits, and mass chants. Each number on the program has been based on a current event or issue in the American labor movement, and has been aimed to get across to the audience ideas about these events and issues.

Starting in 1932 with 17 performances and with Philadelphia as the most distant point on our itinerary, we have increased the scope of our tour each year. Last year we gave 90 performances in most of the important industrial centers between Boston and Milwaukee. This year we are adding the South and pushing a little further west, to St. Paul and Duluth. We shall give between 125 and 150 performances sponsored by labor unions, unemployed organizations, and similar groups. This will be genuine workers' theatre, whether one is speaking of program, actors, or audience.

These chautauqua tours are not just a stunt, nor a way of giving our students a sight-seeing tour. They are a very important part of Brookwood's total program of workers' education. They are educational for both the students and for the audience. The students profit by the examination they make of the issues and situations about which they write the plays, by the self-confidence and stage presence which result from repeated appearances before an audience, and by intimate contact with a significant portion of the American labor movement. As for the audience, it is obvious that they will not get as thorough an understanding of current problems as they might from a regular study class. Brookwood carries on such classes in the field wherever they can be organized. But hundreds of workers who will not come to a class will come to see a show. They will not only learn something; they will also get an emotional drive which will make them want to do something about it. The teacher who can get these results with a class is a rare article.

Brookwood is proud to have been a pioneer in developing this new weapon for the class struggle.

*"Make-Up"
for
the Bus*



*Curtains for
the Plays*

*Outlining
a Play*



THE EDUCATIONAL WORK OF THE NEW YORK WOMEN'S TRADE UNION LEAGUE

By ELSIE GLUCK, *Educational Director*

AS EARLY as 1908, the National Women's Trade Union League recognized the necessity for precisely such a resident training school as Brookwood now is. Its experiences in aiding the efforts of unorganized women workers at the turn of the century made it propose a special school for training women organizers and secretaries. In 1913 such a school was set up in Chicago and existed until 1926. The National League was one of the sponsoring bodies which helped to found the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers, and the first trade union body to hold an institute at Brookwood.

The evening classes of the New York League, the largest and most active of the chapters in the National, were begun in 1922 under the direction of Hilda Smith of the Bryn Mawr School. From 1926-1933 these classes were of special importance, for in that period the League school was the only non-partisan labor school, directly under the control of the trade union movement, in New York City.

From 1922-1933, there passed through its classes some 1,600 women workers. The list of courses offered included economics, trade union training, economic history both of the United States and of Europe, and social philosophy. Tool subjects included English, public speaking, and speech correction. In the creative arts courses in pottery and a workers' dance theatre were offered. In the summer of 1933, the League also began its day-time program for unemployed women workers, with an enrollment of 86 students.

With the re-establishment in 1933 of the educational work of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and its locals, from whom many of our students were recruited, and with the growing need for trained workers to help on the organizational and legislative fields of the League's work, the executive board decided at the end of 1933 to make some changes in its educational policies. These were: a careful selection only of those students who had potentialities for services to the labor movement, a closer coordination of the educational work with the general work of the League, and a closer cooperation with the

unions. The orientation was changed from education for workers as individuals to education for the labor movement.

This program proved of singular success in the first year, especially in the groups selected by the Millinery Workers' Local 24 from among its active organization committee, and with other locals as well. Day-time classes among the unemployed were continued.

In 1935, another step was taken in substituting for a nominal tuition fee, which most students had been unable to pay, a scholarship basis for the selection of students. These scholarships are in most case given by the League, as the unions which it serves are in most cases far from prosperous. New courses, such as "The Worker and the Law," were introduced and the Labor Drama Workshop extended.

Up to 1933, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union formed the major portion of the student body. In the last two years the millinery workers have taken their places as the largest group. But the close tie-up between the general work of the League and its educational program is shown in some of the new groups reached — commercial telegraphers, bookbinders, glove workers, belt makers, upholsterers and even the building service trades. Special groups have been arranged for the commercial telegraphers, waitresses, who are part of the League's Minimum Wage Club, members of BS&AU 12646 and for Local 169 of the A.C.W.

Throughout there is an attempt to recruit the teaching staff from those who have had actual experience in the trade union movement. There is also an attempt to follow up on the union activities of students who have completed work at the school. This year the heavy schedule of classes, including three for the unemployed groups, was made possible through the cooperation of the Workers' Education Project of the government. The program and activities are governed by a committee consisting mainly of students and responsible to the League executive board.

Supplementary to the classes, there is an annual institute for trade union delegates. This institute, originally held at Brookwood, has been transferred to the city, in order that all groups may participate. This year 100 women delegates representing 45 local unions attended the annual conference.

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS

By JOHN P. BURKE, *President*

THE first paper mill in the United States was built near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1690. In those early days paper was made out of rags for the most part. As there was always a scarcity of this raw material, the growth of this essential industry was greatly hampered. Following the close of the Civil War, men of genius in this industry made certain discoveries and inventions that revolutionized the art of making paper.



These discoveries and inventions made it possible to utilize certain kinds of wood — spruce, hemlock, poplar, and fir — to make paper. The making of paper from wood pulp has made possible a plentiful supply of low cost newsprint paper.

Local unions of pulp and sulphite workers were first organized in 1901. Two years later these local unions became the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers. From 1903 to 1906 there was one union in the paper and pulp industry known as the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Unfortunately, friction developed between the paper makers and the pulp and sulphite workers, which finally resulted in the founding of a new international union, the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers. At first the American Federation of Labor refused to grant a charter to this new union. However, in June, 1909, a peace treaty was signed and a charter of affiliation was granted by the American Federation of Labor. Since that date the two unions in the pulp and paper industry have worked together in a spirit of harmony and cooperation.

The greatest single achievement of the unions in the pulp and paper industry has been the wiping out of the two tour system of twelve hours each and the establishing of the three tour system of eight hours each and, in some mills, the four tour system of six hours each.

Paper machine tenders who operate the large, fast running paper machines in newsprint mills are among the highest paid trade unionists in the world. Some paper machine tenders receive as much as \$1.62 an hour, and \$1.50 an hour is quite common.

The International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers has 123 local unions in the United States, Canada, and Newfoundland. There are two paper mills in Newfoundland, one at Grand Falls and one at Corner Brook. Both of these mills are organized.

Since the NRA the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers has been making noteworthy progress in organizing the thousands and thousands of men and women employed in paper converting plants and factories making paper boxes, paper bags, paper plates, paper drinking cups, sanitary napkins, and paper supplies and novelties of all kinds.

We have also been successful in recent years in organizing the pulp and paper workers in the Province of Quebec, the French speaking province of Canada. The Pacific Northwest is another district where we have made satisfactory advances in recent years. Together with our sister organization, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, we have organized local unions in 24 mills in the states of California, Oregon, and Washington, and have signed a blanket agreement with the Paper Manufacturers' Association of that district.

The paper mill unions have produced some outstanding men both in the United States and Canada. George J. Schneider of Wisconsin, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, is serving his sixth term in the Congress of the United States. Raymond A. Richards, vice-president of the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, has just been appointed a member of the Board of Regents by Governor LaFollette of Wisconsin. Alex Gibson, a member of our Port Arthur (Ontario) local is well known as a labor poet all over Canada. He is serving his fourth term as a member of the Board of Aldermen of Port Arthur. Rose Burkhart of Green Bay (Wisc.) local is a Brookwood graduate, and Valeria Brodzinske, a member of our Menasha (Wisc.) local is a student of Brookwood this year.

BROOKWOOD CARRIES ON

By EVELYN PRESTON

BROOKWOOD was first organized as a labor college in a hopeful revolutionary period. In order to secure labor's cooperation during the war, the various governments had given the trade union movement important concessions. Shop committees had sprung up in the heavy industries both in America and Europe. This seemed to indicate that a large section of the working class wished to assume responsibility for the processes of production. Guild Socialism, as a philosophy combining certain features of syndicalism and state socialism was rapidly making converts through the persuasive pens of R. H. Tawney and G. D. H. Cole. The first explosions of the successful Russian revolution were vibrating through millions of hearts. Even the railroad workers and the miners in this country were officially advocating schemes for government ownership and working class control. Workers' education seemed an important adjunct to the efficient and successful assumption of power by the workers themselves.

A. J. Muste was not alone then in thinking us all on the verge of a new era. We were galvanized of course by his eagerness and faith, but we all had had glimpses of the same vision. I shall never forget the first meetings in the attic of the main house with Toscan Bennett, A. J., Fannia Cohn, Polly Colby, and others.

The school naturally reflected the conflicts and confusions of the American labor movement in the ensuing years. The Trade Union Unity League and the Communist policy of building dual unions threatened the A. F. of L. with splits. A. J. tried to keep the school non-factional and to admit Communists as students and faculty, with the result that Brookwood was ostracized by the Workers Education Bureau and the A. F. of L. Important national unions remained loyal to the school and kept on supporting it with advice and scholarships.

During all this period A. J. had to steer Brookwood between the rocks of reaction and the unrealistic Communist policies. The staff of the school began to realize that a successful revolution was not imminent, and that the labor movement had to go through a long trial period of organization and propaganda. They settled down to the business of

helping young leaders improve their techniques of organizing unions, conducting a labor press, and so on.

A. J., however, kept the fires of his ardent spirit still burning at white heat. He thought that the trouble with the revolutionary movement lay in its alien character, and that adapted to American soil it would grow and flourish. But others at the school felt that he would pull Brookwood into a narrow sectarian fellowship, even if "Americanized," and that they would lose contact with the great mass movement. The unfortunate schism and misunderstanding led to a definite split that nearly wrecked the school.

Tucker P. Smith courageously picked up the pieces, and with great tact and perseverance, has gone on increasing Brookwood's capacity to serve the trade union movement, and has put the school on an improved financial basis.

And all the forces in the labor world are gradually uniting; not so much because of a positive creative convergence towards a new order, but because of a negative determined drive against the forces of war and fascism. The Communists have abandoned their dual union policy. They are fraternizing with liberals whom they openly abhorred. Forces within the A. F. of L. are pushing ahead with industrial unionism. Certain great issues like the Herndon case are bringing in all factions on the same committees.

I feel that Brookwood's birthday is an occasion on which individuals with many different political outlooks who are yet working with a common aim, can meet together and devise new ways of making use of Brookwood's facilities in the near future. If we do not learn to work together now the chances are that we shall have to spend the rest of our lives together on an island in the Pacific. It really would be too bad about us if individuals so old in experience had not developed enough detachment and maturity to make of Brookwood in fact what it seeks to be in theory, a non-factional school perfecting skilled leaders for every section of the labor movement.

We are not so rich that we can afford, in face of our common enemy, to waste money on duplicating equipment and services. Effective trade union action needs certain techniques regardless of ultimate goals. Let all promising young workers come to Brookwood for intensive training, leaving it to their special trades, prejudices and predilections where they shall eventually work.

THE HEADGEAR WORKERS APPROACH THEIR GOAL

By MAX ZARITSKY

*President Cap and Millinery Department, United Hatters, Cap
and Millinery Workers' International Union*

IN a short time—probably early in May—the organized workers in the headgear industry will have finally united into one headgear workers' international union. It will bring under one roof the makers of millinery, of caps, and of men's hats.

Each of these three branches of the headgear family started out at different times, traveled along different paths before merging into a union of headgear workers embracing and defending them all.

The men's hat organization came first, being an outgrowth of continual mergers of hatters' unions. On January 17, 1896, the two remaining in the field joined to become the United Hatters of North America. Capmakers began their organizational career in the '70s. Finally, in 1901 the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America became affiliated with the A. F. of L. Lastly came the millinery workers. On March 2, 1901, the first millinery local was chartered by the capmakers' union, which later changed its name to Cloth Hat, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union.

The two international unions existed side by side, cooperated with each other at times, but for the most part engaged in bitter jurisdictional struggles. On January 19, 1934, they met in joint convention and agreed to set up one international union, The United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union, with the former unions as departments.

Again in January, this time 1936, a convention of the Men's Hat Department endorsed a resolution providing for the calling of a special convention to merge the departments.

The organization goal of a union of headgear workers that will be one and inseparable is in sight. By it there is created a means of hastening the achievement of the larger goal for which workers' organizations are formed; a life for all who labor free from insecurity and want, and an industrial democracy in which no one will be the master of another's destiny.

THE UNITED HEBREW TRADES

By MORRIS C. FEINSTONE, Secretary United Hebrew Trades

THE United Hebrew Trades was formed in 1888 in response to the great need of the immigrant workers in New York. During the decades that followed the last immigration waves, practically every industry had sweatshop conditions, against which the ignorance of the untutored immigrants could make no headway. Abortive unions, confused political ideas, and the immediate pressure of economic necessity tended to discourage such efforts as labor was able to make in those difficult times.



The United Hebrew Trades was organized by a committee representing the Socialist Labor Party, the United German Trades, and two Jewish unions that had some standing at the time: the Hebrew Typographical and the Hebrew Chorists unions, both of which owed their strength to the fact that they did not compete with American labor.

The platform adopted covered three points: mutual aid among affiliated unions; organization of new unions and support of existing ones; and support of socialist agitation among the workers.

The United Hebrew Trades, aside from this program, had the major task of bringing all of its membership within the scope of the American worker. Social and racial barriers existed, as well as economic ones, between the immigrant worker, whether Jewish or Italian or middle European, and the Americans, who were unable to understand why they should tolerate foreigners who depressed the wage standard by working for less. The problem was to raise the entire moral standard of the immigrant worker, so that he could be able to fight the sweatshop conditions and raise himself to the American standard of living.

In New York and vicinity, there were the needle trades, the bakers, and the countless miscellaneous trades and industries that could not achieve strength except through a central body. They were too alien to be helped by the American Federation of Labor in the beginning. The

United Hebrew Trades, aided by the vigorous Jewish Daily *Forward*, and the veteran Socialist, Abraham Cahan, began its program of organizing new unions, strengthening and affiliating the existent ones, which were entirely ineffective, absorbing new immigrants, for which purpose it became closely allied with the Hias. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers, the Cloakmakers, Dressmakers, Furriers, Capmakers, Neckwear workers, Theatrical unions, Butchers, Bakers, Cigarette workers, Cabinetmakers, Textile workers, Teamsters, Waiters, Pocketbook makers. Milliners, Painters, Salesmen, Grocery Clerks, Tailors, Jewelers, and numerous other crafts and trades were soon within the membership of the United Hebrew Trades.

More than anything else, in its work of Americanization, the United Hebrew Trades worked out a thorough technique for dealing with all the emergencies and complexities that arose from the great industrial changes of this century, from introduction of machines, displacement of manpower, influx of new systems, rapid expansion, competition, or race complications. Itself a mere central office, with no funds other than the collective funds of its affiliates, it met these problems in such a manner that at the present time it boasts a general membership of the most varied nationalities being no more than 40 per cent Jewish.

It has always endorsed Socialism as the necessary solution to economic ills, without ever permitting its own practical program to become lost in the confusions of political struggle.

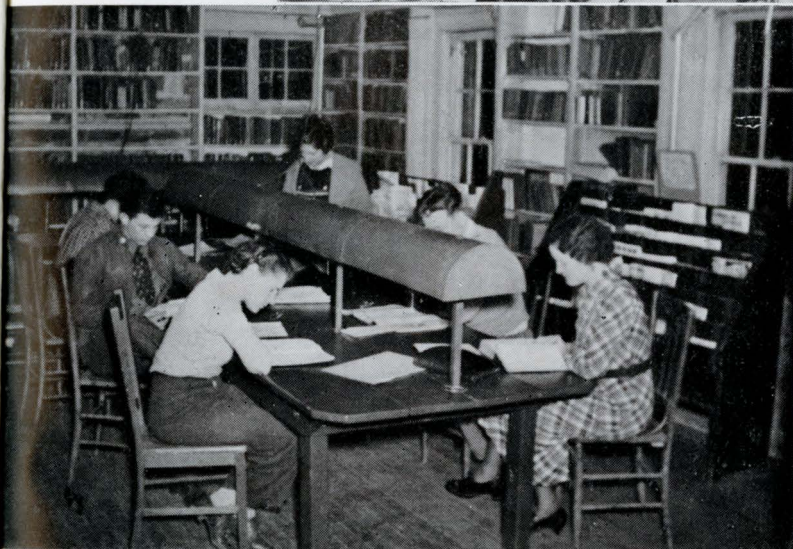
The United Hebrew Trades started with the problem of making the immigrant into a self-sufficient worker, and ended by becoming a sort of local American Federation of Labor office, where it administers the peculiar or special labor problems that have grown up in the trades founded upon original immigrant labor in New York, or those problems which have arisen since with the changing of conditions in and about a great metropolis like New York City.

At the present time, the United Hebrew Trades has powerful ramifications in every phase of labor—economic, social, and educational. It is completely identified with the problems, struggles and hopes of the American worker. Its membership, through affiliation, is more than a quarter of a million.

*Girls'
Dorm*



*Library
Corner*



*Men's
Dorm*



THE CONTROL OF EDUCATION

By ABRAHAM LEFKOWITZ
Member, Brookwood Board of Directors

REACTION is in the saddle and seeks to regiment the thinking of the nation in the direction of a fascist dictatorship. To achieve that objective, proponents of fascism must not only militarize the mind of youth, but they must also control the thinking of the nation. Hence the concerted drive upon academic freedom. The control exercised over American education through business boards of education; the lack of teacher tenure; the enactment of loyalty oaths; the dismissal of teachers who hold minority radical opinions; the orgy of gag legislation in Congress; all indicate the danger to democracy by the attack upon the freedom of teaching.

The progressive, liberal, and radical forces in America must not forget that boards of education are generally composed of representatives of the dominant economic interests of the country. The economic bias is evident in their efforts to control thinking in favor of the "status quo." Senator Clayton R. Lusk expressed their philosophy in these words: "The public school teacher is a representative and officer of the state as it now exists No person who is not eager to combat the theories of social change should be entrusted with the task of fitting the young and old of this state for the responsibilities of citizenship."

Under these conditions freedom to teach the truth as understood by specialists in the field or freedom to present impartially the varying viewpoints on controversial questions is non-existent. It has degenerated into the freedom to teach what is sanctioned by big business or their patriotic allies; it has become class propaganda.

In our educational desert at least one institution stands out as an example of what is meant by academic freedom and educational democracy. That institution is Brookwood. For fifteen years Brookwood has remained loyal to its major ideal, a working democracy inspired by the vision of a social order built upon the service ideal and realized through the organized efforts of the working masses.

Democracy cannot survive without democrats. You cannot develop democrats in an autocratically managed educational institution. Hence the Brookwood set-up should prove interesting to those who seek to keep education free.

Democracy is the heart of every group set-up at Brookwood. The students elect their own class officers, their own works committee which runs the physical plant, and plan and execute their program of recreation. Directly and through representatives they participate in every governing body of the institution.

The members of the faculty have the fullest freedom to work out their program. Views, however radical or liberal, are not discouraged nor suppressed. Discussion is unlimited, opinions clash constantly on debatable questions. The faculty members, like the students, have representation on every governing body and play a decisive part in governing the institution.

Since neither the student body nor the members of the faculty have a permanent stake in the institution, the final determination of policies rests not with the students, graduates, or faculty but in the labor members of the board of directors who have a bare majority of the total votes. Though the labor representatives have the vote to decide policy, it is interesting to note that they cannot control unless their voice is a unanimous one. Arbitrary action on their part is impossible if but one of their number votes with the other groups. The labor members have but six votes as against one for the students, one for the graduates, and three for the faculty.

Control by representatives of labor is essential to prevent an educational institution from being carried too far from the main body of the labor movement which gives it power as well as inspiration. While labor control its basic, it carries within itself a danger to academic freedom and progress when the directors are chosen from the reactionary forces who believe that control for partisan purposes is more important than academic freedom or growth. This is impossible at Brookwood, not only because of the narrow margin of control, one vote, but largely because of the care with which the labor directors are chosen.

The world will only travel in the direction of labor's social goal through education. Education, to function socially and effectively, must be free. Only through the establishment of institutions under liberal or radical labor control, like Brookwood, can education become the road to a richer and saner life for all who render useful service.

THE PROFESSIONAL LABOR THEATRE

By MARK MARVIN, New Theatre League

THE professional labor theatre in the United States is a young but sturdy and thriving movement. Barely three years old, it can boast of the Theatre Union, the Theatre of Action, and if professionalism is judged by artistic competence rather than by salary, the Artef Theatre. Labor Stage Inc., recently formed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, will shortly appear as a professional labor theatre.

All of these theatres save the Group Theatre (which, though it has won an international success with labor plays, cannot be readily classified as a labor theatre) have grown out of the organized labor movement. Though neglected by the trade unions at first, the labor theatres now derive their basic audience support from organized labor. Many of the labor theatres have acquitted themselves in actual strike struggles on the picket line and in benefit performances, and all select their plays with the educative purposes of the labor movement in mind. Today, the professional labor theatres understand their purpose to be directed toward developing an American peoples' theatre movement that will stimulate the writing and the presentation of plays dealing with the rich drama of the American lower middle class and working class.

The professional labor theatre derives its talents from two important sources. The first is the amateur workers' theatre movement, and the second is from among that growing mass of theatre workers who see that they can find the only drama worth working at in the labor theatre. Actors, playwrights, and technicians of the professional labor theatre movement are extremely active in the work of their own professional trade unions. The value of the theatrical trade unions to the general labor movement is so great that this activity is now recognized as of paramount importance in the general union struggle for better working conditions and for democratic rights.

We can be proud, indeed, of the professional labor theatres. They are accounted among the best in the American theatre and they have become increasingly useful to organized labor.

GETTING THE FACTS FOR A UNION

By ALFRED HOFFMANN, Brookwood '26, Organizer of the Seamless Division and Manager of the Research Department, American Federation of Hosiery Workers

RESearch for trade unions, at one time considered a luxurious frill, has become one of the fundamental practical needs of every labor organization, desiring to maintain its position in the present and future economic maelstrom.

Intelligent labor leadership needs all possible economic information of a general and industrial nature to guide itself into the proper channels of action. The trend, increasingly marked in the past few years, toward the use of arbitration in labor disputes, public hearings on controversies, the procedures developed under the NRA, all point to the need for authoritative and authentic information regarding a particular industry or plant in the presentation of a union case.

These general statements can be well amplified by the experience of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, formerly the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers. The Federation began to feel the need for such a department in 1925. The result was the establishment of a research and publicity department under the able direction of John W. Edelman, trained research and editorial writer.

The work of this department fell into two divisions; first, the collection of information from every available source about the hosiery industry itself, and the collection of information on all other useful labor matters, such as legislation, tactics, strikes, cost of living; secondly, the dissemination of the information designed for the education of the general membership, for the use of committees bargaining collectively, and for the guidance of officers and organizers of the union.

The first function, that of gathering and filing information and facts, beginning with scrap books, a lone file, and portfolios, has developed into an imposing array of filing cabinets, filled bookshelves, thousands of publications and pamphlets covering every useful field of labor information, industrial information, and financial data. Eight hundred magazines and newspapers move through the library of

the research department monthly; all are read, clipped, filed, catalogued, for quick reference when they are needed to prepare briefs, speeches, radio addresses, newspaper or magazine articles, arguments before arbitrators or boards.

The second function of the research department as it developed with the American Federation of Hosiery Workers was the dissemination of the knowledge gathered. This information was first made available to the general membership through the union paper, the Hosiery Worker, which was changed from a single page multigraphed sheet circulated in the shops to a four page semi-monthly mailed to the homes. Space limitations caused a second change to be made in the paper itself. It was increased to tabloid size and in the number of pages.

David S. Schick, then editor of the Philadelphia Labor Record, came to the union with the proposal that a non-profit-making corporation be set up to print both the Hosiery Worker and the Labor Record, with the intention of expanding into the production of a chain of labor papers, on much the same basis that the large chain papers are produced. The idea was accepted and Labor Publications, Inc., was created to publish the two papers.

Since it was created, Labor Publications has printed any number of publications for local and national unions and central labor unions, which they could not have done for themselves, except at prohibitive costs.

The research department of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers is not considered an expensive luxury but a necessary adjunct of union activity by its officers and members. Its work can best be exemplified by setting forth the experience of the union in 1933 when it waged its first organizing campaign in the seamless section of the industry, previously unorganized. Here was a field employing over 60,000 people, about which there was no usable available information as to machinery, mills, number of employes, wage rates, earnings, capitalization. This information had to be assembled from many sources, many of which were original surveys by representatives of the union. Since 1933, enough information has been collected to give anyone a working knowledge of the entire industry, its financial set-up, labor problems, wage problems, merchandising problems, and some of the solutions to these problems.

NEW YORK JOINT BOARD

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

ABRAHAM MILLER, *Secretary-Treasurer*

EVEN before the formation of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America in 1914, the workers in the various crafts in the men's clothing industry in the New York area had realized the need for united action in fighting for better wages and working conditions. Thus, the New York Joint Board grew out of the men's clothing strike of 1913, when the foundations were laid for the mass organization which has remained to this day the representative of the workers in the men's and boys' clothing industry in New York.

Since 1913 the organization has grown until it now includes within its 50,000 members more than 20 locals in New York City and northern New Jersey, with one as far south as Trenton. Within its jurisdiction are all workers on men's and children's coats, pants, vests, overcoats, and top-coats and boys' knee-pants and suits.

Some of the locals have a craft basis, such as Local 4, the cutters; Local 3, the pressers; or Local 25, the operators and tailors. Others contain members with a common nationality and language, Locals 63 and 142 being the New York and Brooklyn Italian locals, for example. Local 10 is the large children's clothing local. The New Jersey locals are in Newark and the Passaic district, Newark having been represented in the Joint Board for many years by Local 24.

The New York Joint Board also cooperates with the local unions in such towns in southern New Jersey as Vineland and Hammonton, and with many of the locals in eastern Pennsylvania. With these locals, however, the relationship is not as close as with those directly under its jurisdiction.

The Joint Board is the directing agency for all of the locals within the area in which it operates. It carries on all negotiations, and calls strikes when they are necessary. All of the shops are under its control. It directs the organization work. Under its jurisdiction comes approximately 45 per cent of the men's clothing manufactured in the United States.

The Joint Board itself is a body of about one hundred delegates from the various locals elected in proportion to

their membership. This is the policy-making body. The administrative work is carried on by the board of directors. Here again the locals are represented in proportion to membership, except that no local may have more than two delegates.

As already noted, it was in 1913 that the first big strike of men's clothing workers took place in New York. It was in this strike that the first limitation was placed on hours of work per week, 50 being the maximum set. Here too, for the first time, was set up a permanent mass organization.

But the men's clothing workers were not satisfied with these conditions. The situation was aggravated in 1919, when they realized that jobs would have to be found for the returning soldiers. A successful strike for the 44-hour work week followed.

The depression of 1920-21 was used by the employers in an attempt to break the union and destroy the conditions that had been established. A lockout on December 6, 1920, was answered by a six months' strike during which the workers proved that their union was in the industry to stay, and that they were not going to give up the working conditions which had been so dearly won.

The purpose of the most recent strike, that of 1932, was to bring into the union the workers in outlying sections of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The number of workers in these regions had been increasing greatly. Being without the protection of the union they were exploited mercilessly. The strike was successful in doing away with this exploitation, and in bringing all of the tailors into the same union.

The Joint Board has long realized the value of workers' education as a means of binding its members closer to the union. During 1920 and 1921 it carried on an extensive educational program. More recently the educational activities have been conducted by the locals themselves. There have been forums, lectures, and classes. In the coming year, however, it is expected to expand this program under the direction of the Joint Board. In this way all groups within the union will be able to participate.

We are glad to greet Brookwood for its activities as a labor school during the fifteen years of its existence. During this time several of our members have attended Brookwood and since graduating have been active in the union.

LOCAL 22—PROGRESSIVE UNION

By CHAS. S. ZIMMERMAN, Secretary-Manager of Dressmakers' Union,
Local 22, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

IN everything we have done in guiding the affairs of our Union (Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, I.L.G.W.U.), it has been our constant aim to develop it into an outstanding spokesman and representative of responsible, constructive radicalism in the trade union movement. It has been our supreme endeavor to make our Union, at one and the same time, an effective force for improving the working and living conditions of the dressmakers in the shops and a powerful influence for progressivism in the general labor movement.

In our everyday economic struggle, our Union has been militant in policy and vigorous in action. We have stood vigilantly and unremittingly on guard, determined not to yield a single inch to the onslaught of the employers; equally determined to take advantage of every opportunity to better our conditions. In terms of wages and hours, in terms of dollars and cents, we have proven that progressive, class conscious unionism pays.

Through the great general strike of August 1933, Local 22 grew almost overnight to the gigantic proportions of 30,000 members, almost all of those who were eligible to join. Our organization became a veritable League of Nations, embracing workers of over 32 races and nationalities. In the months and years since, we have not only been able to hold what we have gained; we have also succeeded in firmly consolidating our ranks and even in increasing our membership somewhat. Our army of dressmakers is strong and resolute, devoted to the Union and taking an active interest in its affairs.

We have always tried to look beyond the narrow confines of our own trade and industry. We have always endeavored to utilize our strength and position as an influence for clarity and progressivism in the labor movement as a whole.

Almost three years ago, when the NRA was first promulgated and so many labor leaders were completely carried away by the most fantastic illusions, we were able to strike a note of sober realism and constructive militancy, warning against the dangers of depending on the government and urging that labor look to its own organized might as the

means of taking advantage of the opportunities of the new situation. Our viewpoint, met with great resistance at first but it did not take very long before it was generally recognized as fundamentally sound.

We have always taken the opportunity to champion class struggle unionism against class collaboration, industrial unionism against craft unionism, trade union unity against dual unionism, democracy against bureaucratic practices, clean unionism against corruption and racketeering. From the very first we raised our voice against the twin menace of war and fascism.

We have raised our voice repeatedly urging the political unification of the forces of labor through an independent labor party. And we need hardly add that we have always been ready to come promptly to the aid of all labor organizations in their hour of need. Our Union came to the fore in the great general strike on the Pacific Coast, in the heroic general textile strike as well as in countless less widely known labor conflicts.

We believe that the progressive character of our Union is well illustrated in our broad educational activities, in which we have done some pioneering work. Two years ago, we set up our educational department. The work has now developed to a point where it is already probably more extensive and many-sided than that carried on by any other union of any size in the country. More than 60 classes meet weekly in the nine schools conducted by our department. Classes range all the way from English and public speaking to labor problems, social psychology, economics and Marxism. Over 40 groups are regularly engaged in cultural, social, musical and sports activities.

All this formal side is supplemented by lectures and forums, by social affairs, by theatre parties and outings, by literature and pamphlets.

Together with the other locals of the Dressmakers' Joint Board, our Union has just come through a real test of its militancy and organized might. In this crisis, the firm foundation of progressive, class conscious unionism we have laid in the years past has shown its true worth. United in the bonds of class solidarity, the dressmakers have marched forward to another victory!

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY OF THE WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

By Y. MURRAY GOLDMAN

Assistant National Director, Young Circle League

WHAT is it that distinguishes the Workmen's Circle from other fraternal insurance organizations?

The answer can be given in a phrase: its cultural labor activity. Aside from the fraternal benefits provided for its members, the Workmen's Circle is interested in educating them in the spirit of labor and socialism. This dedication to an ideal is the most important single fact about the organization.

The establishment of an educational department dates back to the very beginning of the Workmen's Circle more than a generation ago. The Jewish immigrants who founded the organization, appropriated, at great sacrifice to themselves, some two thousand dollars for educational purposes. Today the educational department, together with the Young Circle League—the youth section of the Workmen's Circle—and the individual branches of the organization, spend a quarter of a million dollars annually for one form or another of cultural activity. The chain of lecturers who regularly visit every Jewish community in the country, the Yiddish publication of the Workmen's Circle—“*The Friend*,” and the English magazine—“*The Call of Youth*,” numerous educational outlines, books and pamphlets, the Jewish schools for children, and the English clubs for youth, testify to the great cultural and educational activity of the Workmen's Circle.

Every year, lecture tours are arranged for outstanding Jewish publicists and literary critics whose subjects range through politics, literature, science, health and philosophy. Moreover, the department assists 100 forums in every part of the country. For those cities that do not maintain forums, outlines are published to guide Workmen's Circle branches in discussions.

With the establishment of Workmen's Circle Schools within the past 15 years, the emphasis has been increasingly upon the education of the children of Workmen's Circle members. This is in accord with modern educational practice which stresses the education of the child, particularly if the purpose is to work for fundamental social change.

Within the short space of fifteen years, almost 75,000 children have studied in Workmen's Circle Schools, which have grown to 103 with an annual registration of 6,000. The elementary schools admit children of seven to 13, when they are graduated into the "*Mitl Schule*" or High School, of which there are at present five. There are also 10 high school classes conducted in small towns. After formal education in the "*Mitl Schule*" at the age of 16, it is expected that the graduate will join the intermediate section of the Young Circle League, and later, at the age of 18, enter the ranks of the Workmen's Circle.

The Young Circle League naturally confronts its problems in the same spirit as its parent body. Its cultural and educational activity—lecture tours, forums, discussion groups, classes in organizational and educational problems, dramatic and dance groups—is frankly directed toward a sympathy with the labor movement.

Labor activity occupies a prominent place in the League's program. A national drive to boycott the Nazi Olympics recently elicited wide response in the League. The League was and is active in the drive for Angelo Herndon's release, for the freedom of Tom Mooney; it campaigned for the passage of the Hillquit Workers' Amendment; it raised funds for the underground movement in Germany; it supported and is supporting all important strikes in this country.

On the educational front the League issues monthly educational projects, discussion outlines, activities bulletins. It compiles and publishes lists of social poems and one-act plays; song and game books and a mature new magazine, the "*Call of Youth*."

In addition to the educational work carried on by the individual branches, every large city possess a cultural center, where classes in socialism, public speaking, labor journalism, and labor history are conducted. In New York City the YCLA Center sponsors a series of bi-weekly forums which attracts city-wide attention.

The educational work of the YCLA occupies the major portion of its energy. But it is not lost energy. The League is not merely concerned with education in a vacuum, but like its parent, the Workmen's Circle, it seeks to develop this end of its activity as an integral part of the fighting front of the labor movement.

THE ITALIAN DRESSMAKERS GREET BROOKWOOD

By LUIGI ANTONINI, First Vice President, International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; General Secretary of Local 89

BROOKWOOD stands out as a unique and successful American effort in the field of labor education. Its services to the labor movement can be best appraised by a glance at the roster of labor organizers who are Brookwood graduates. Many of them have reached prominent positions in labor unions, particularly in the needle trades industry, and have made valuable contributions towards a more idealistic and militant orientation of organized workers.

It seems to me that Brookwood also has succeeded very well in the difficult task of *selling* labor education to that section of organized workers who, although prompted by the desire to learn, have been held back somewhat by the misconception that this education is to be acquired along the same lines as in a college where students are trained for a profession. Whether they go to Brookwood for a whole term or for a stay of a few days, these workers immediately perceive the value of an education which, being based on the present economic conditions of the working class, orients the student toward a superior and broader conception of society, in which the status of the workers will no longer be that of an exploited and suffering class. They see the value of an education which supplements the commonplace notions of *political democracy* imparted in public schools with sound conceptions of *economic democracy*—a democracy based not on mere theoretical assumptions, but rather on its practical effects on the life of the workers and on the economic welfare of the nation.

By this method, even the less schooled workers are able to understand how a strong, militant, progressive, and politically minded labor movement can save our civilization from the destructive influence of a decaying capitalistic system. I have had occasion to confirm this belief in conversations with members of my local who have attended trade union institutes at Brookwood, and from my personal observations made when I have lectured at such institutes.

Considering the financial difficulties which Brookwood

has constantly to overcome and its inability to accommodate all the students who wish to enroll, it is only fair to say that its accomplishments have far exceeded the expectations of its founders, and have gained for it the admiration and the gratitude of an ever increasing section of the American labor movement.

The field of activity of organized labor in America is ever increasing and expanding. New problems, of a political and economic nature, are arising constantly. New methods are often needed to meet these new exigencies. To cope with them, experience is always a good asset, but proper training is also at times an absolute necessity. This training cannot be brought to the labor movement by outsiders, for these people, no matter how well meaning, lack an intimate familiarity with the workers' way of thinking. This understanding is characteristic only of workers themselves, hence the necessity of finding among them the element best inclined and fitted for such training.

The American labor movement has yet much to learn from the labor movement of some other countries in the field of workers' education. Although Brookwood is undoubtedly the proper step in such a direction, its influence is still only a fraction of what it might be, could it grow and expand its various activities so as to cover more fields and train more people. It is, therefore, up to the labor movement to assist such a worthy institution in its ambitious program. The heads of the college lack neither vision nor plans for further expansion; but they always will be restrained by various handicaps until such time as the American labor movement will recognize its duty towards Brookwood and place it under its official sponsorship and make it its own responsibility.

Brookwood has made good and has now all the right to such recognition. After fifteen years of existence this verdict is unanimous. I extend my best wishes, and the best wishes of our local, to Brookwood—the place where eager and earnest young workers are trained to become the labor leaders of tomorrow.

*The Stone
House*



The Pool



The Cabin



NEW YORK CLOAKMAKERS' JOINT BOARD

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

By ISADORE NAGLER, *Manager*

THE International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union is essentially an industrial union because it includes in its membership all the workers in the women's garment industry. But it also preserves the useful features of craft unionism by organizing workers in different crafts into separate locals.

Thus the New York Cloakmakers' Union is made up of locals of operators, pressers, cutters, Italian cloakmakers, finishers, skirtmakers, buttonhole makers, and examiners. In dealing with the employers the 35,000 workers in these eight locals act as a unit, the New York Cloakmakers' Joint Board.

The Joint Board is in some ways comparable to Building Trades Council. But the Joint Board has more control because the locals are members of the same international union.

It is the Joint Board that carries on organization campaigns, calls and conducts strikes, enters into agreements with employers, and enforces them. It acts as the legislative, judicial, and administrative body for its affiliated locals.

In the Cloakmakers' Union are some of the oldest, most experienced members of the International. Many of them remember the time when the sweatshop was in full bloom; when they worked from dawn to dusk in dingy, badly lighted tenements, where tuberculosis was a major industrial hazard; when, if they were fired, they carried their machines under their arms in search of another job. These are the men who took part in the Great Revolt—the general strike of 60,000 New York cloakmakers in 1910, which culminated in the famous Protocol of Peace.

It was this Joint Board and the International which called and carried on that historic battle, so important in the building of our union. Sweatshop conditions were abolished. The workers were liberated from autocratic rule and given a measure of industrial democracy. Standards of hours and wages were established. Overtime was penalized by requirements for higher pay. A Joint Board of Sanitary Control was set up to introduce and maintain healthful

conditions in the shops. Protection against fire hazards was required. The "prehistoric" conditions were gone and a new civilization had dawned for the cloakmakers.

The Protocol of Peace terminated in 1916, when the employers locked out the workers. The union answered with a declaration of war, calling the workers out on strike. After a protracted battle the union emerged stronger than ever. This strike had a sobering effect upon the employers. They realized that the union did not exist through their good will in abiding by the Protocol, but through the will of the workers.

Then followed a period of disorganization in the industry, and the workers suffered greatly. This was aggravated by internal strife, and by 1929 the union had become exhausted. When the Joint Board and our International then presented demands to the employers, the response was that the Cloakmakers' Union no longer existed.

Like lightning this struck the cloakmakers. The giant awoke. On June 21 New York witnessed a most impressive scene when thousands of men and women, young and old, responded to the call of their union, deserted their shops and marched to a tremendous mass meeting to demonstrate loyalty to their organization. Before long the employers realized that the cloakmakers were determined to resist a return to the sweatshop conditions of 1909, and after a brief strike, they gave in to the demands of the union.

The depression brought a new setback to the industry. Uncontrolled competition raged at the expense of the workers. Conditions became unbearable. Hence when the employers turned down the union demands in 1933 the machinery for a general strike was established. With the enactment of the NRA the scene of struggle was carried to Washington where an immediate code hearing for the cloak industry was ordered to prevent a strike. The union agreement which the workers won with their own strength became their code. In it they won demands for the 35-hour week, classification of wage rates, representation on the code authority, and most important of all, limitation of contractors and jobber responsibility for contractors' conditions.

While we are fighting the battles of the present we always kept an eye on the future. Our union responded to the call of the workers, assisting them everywhere.

BROOKWOOD INSTITUTE FELLOWSHIP

of the
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

Henry Goldman, *Chairman*

Charles Tischler, *Former Chairman*

Nick Licastro, *Vice-Chairman*

Maxine Dandridge, *Recording-Secretary*

Max Heller, *Treasurer*

WE, the Brookwood Institute Fellowship, consisting of members of more than ten locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, who have had the opportunity of attending the union institutes at Brookwood, extend our fraternal greetings to Brookwood Labor College, its faculty, staff, students, and directors, on the occasion of its fifteenth anniversary. Even our short acquaintance with this institution was enough to make us know and prize the splendid work it is doing in the field of labor education, in fostering a new spirit of class conscious militancy in labor's ranks.

We who have to come to the class rooms after the fight on the picket line and in the shop, we who are active in the educational work of our Union, we can well appreciate the importance of education for effective service in the labor movement, such as Brookwood is carrying on. It is this keen feeling we have of what Brookwood means that has prompted us to form our Fellowship, not only in order to keep alive the friendship and comradesly relations we formed when we were together at the institutes, but especially in order to do our bit to help Brookwood become an even more effective instrument of labor progress than it has been hitherto. Fifteen years of fruitful existence as a national center of workers' education is a record in which we all take pride. And so on this fifteenth anniversary we salute you, Brookwood, labor's own institution of learning!

EASTERN OUT-OF-TOWN DEPARTMENT

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
3 West 16th Street New York City

HARRY WANDER, *Manager*

OUR union finds itself fighting a peculiar tactic of the employers, the "run-away shop." Garment manufacturers, when they cannot beat the union any other way, try to run away from it. The character of our industry, with small investments in equipment, and machinery that is easily movable is responsible for this situation.

The employers have moved to small towns in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. There they found an almost unlimited supply of cheap labor. Many years ago this consisted of the women who were drawn into war industries, and were turned out after the Armistice. During the present depression the daughters and sons of these women have been forced into the sweatshops where they were mercilessly exploited.

The manufacturers have learned, however, that our union can move an organizer even more easily than they can move their shops. To meet the situation the International many years ago formed its Eastern Out-of-Town Department, whose function it is to organize these workers, and obtain conditions for them equal to those in New York. These conditions are maintained by negotiation, and where necessary through stoppages and strikes.

To assure improved control of conditions and greater unity of action between the locals and the joint boards in New York there have been created the District Council, composed of representatives from each out of town local, and the Joint Council, composed of the District Council and the Joint Board of the New York Dressmakers' Union.

When, in 1933, the International organized the entire dress industry in New York and surrounding cities we found that very few of the out-of-town members had had previous trade union experience. Almost a miracle was performed by our department, in cooperation with the educational department of our union, in molding these men and women into a constructive, inspired, vigorous organization. In this we were assisted by a competent staff of local managers and organizers.

AMALGAMATED LADIES' GARMENT CUTTERS' UNION

Local 10

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

60 West 35th Street

New York City

SAMUEL PERLMUTTER, *Manager*

THE history of Local 10 goes back to 1884, when the Gotham Knife Cutters' Association was chartered by the Knights of Labor. Later this association became Local 15 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. In 1906 Local 15 merged with Local 6, the Cloak and Suit Cutters' Union, to form Local 10, known as the Amalgamated Ladies' Garment Cutters' Union.

The importance of Local 10 in the history of our International lies in the fact that it contains the most skilled workers. In the days before machines this was even more true than it is today.

For many years the cutters were group conscious, and lukewarm toward the interests of the other workers in the industry. Through bitter experience, however, they realized the need for a more inclusive organization. They realized the importance of organizing all the workers in the industry and that their own standards depended on those of the less skilled.

The cutters gave many leaders to our International. David Dubinsky, the president, is a member of Local 10. He is the second of our members to hold this high office.

Local 10, having jurisdiction over all the cutters in New York City, is a party to every agreement signed with the employers. We are frequently in conflict with employers in one or another trade. Thus our "peace" and "war" departments are often operating at the same time. This does not interfere with the efficiency of the local, as we function through separate divisions in the cloak and suit, dress, and miscellaneous trades.

Both youth and experience are represented in our union. We are eager to prepare the young people to assume responsibility. In this we have the cooperation of the educational department of our International. Many of these young people who came in touch with Brookwood through the I.L.G.W.U. institutes were inspired with a greater desire for understanding the labor movement.

THE AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA

By JUSTUS EBERT, *Editor Lithographers Journal*



THE Amalgamated Lithographers of America is just what its title proclaims it to be, an amalgamation of what were formerly four independent lithographic unions.

In 1915, twenty years ago, the Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association, organized in 1886; the International Union of Lithographic Workmen, organized in 1914; the Stone & Plate Preparers' Association, organized in 1898; and the International Protective Association of Lithographic Feeders of the U.S. and Canada, organized in 1900, all gave up their separate identities and became the A. L. of A.

The largest local in the A.L.A. is in New York City, Local 1, numbering 2,600 members. Albert E. Castro is president; Patrick J. Hanlon, vice-president; Emil Thenen, secretary; Frank Schei, financial secretary; and Joseph J. O'Connor, treasurer. New York City is the greatest center of lithography on the North American continent. It produces 30 per cent of U. S. lithographic output. And it was in New York City that litho unionism began. Local New York, A.L.A. may rightly be called "The mother of American litho unionism."

The label of the lithographers herewith reproduced is endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

The Amalgamated Lithographers of America is industrial unionistic. It organizes all of the trade groups, about 10 in number, engaged in the productive, or plate making and printing departments of the lithographic industry.

The strikes of 1896, 1906, 1922 and 1927 are landmarks in the history of the union. They reduced hours from 53 to 44 per week; increased wages from \$24.00 to \$65.00 per week. The A.L.A. gave force to the code, reduced hours and overtime rates. It suffered comparatively less losses from the depression than other unions, thanks to its various funds and benefits. Its standard work week is now 40 hours.

CHILDREN'S DRESS, INFANTS' WEAR, HOUSE DRESS, AND BATHROBE MAKERS' UNION

Local 91

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
96 Fifth Avenue New York City

HARRY GREENBERG, *Manager*

LOCAL 91 greets Brookwood for its splendid contributions to workers' education.

Our local, which has seen its renaissance during the last two years, has made workers' education one of its foremost activities. With thousands of young women pouring into the organization without any knowledge of the nature or purposes of trade unionism, an intensive program of education became a crying need.

The great mass of the membership was trained in the understanding of labor ideals by the regular methods of unionism—through experiences on the picket line, through the solution of shop problems, through participation in determining the running of the shop, through meetings with union delegates, through speakers at mass meetings.

For a more select and interested group, classes were established. Local 91 has classes in Current Events, in Trade Union Problems, in Labor History, in Economics, in Literature, in Elementary English, in Mandolin Playing, in Dramatics, in Choral Singing.

As a further means of education, as well as organization, the union has a regular broadcast over Station WEVD. Not only the organizational objectives of the union but also the cultural development of the organization are expressed through these broadcasts.

Local 91 is proud to have had many of its members as students at short institutes and for the full course at Brookwood.

Just as the Romans spoke of the need for a sound mind in a sound body, so can we boast of a sound educational department in a sound organizational body.

In this spirit we are glad to greet Brookwood.

BLOUSE AND WAISTMAKERS' UNION

Local 25

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
125 West 35th Street New York City

CHARLES KREINDLER, *Manager*

LOCAL 25 is at the same time one of the oldest and one of the youngest locals of our International. In the historical Uprising of the Twenty Thousand—the general strike of the waistmakers in 1909—it was Local 25 that led the fight. Most of its members were women, many of them young girls. It was their enthusiasm, determination, and idealism that inspired the great revolt of 1910, the general strike of the cloakmakers.

From 1919 the evolution in women's styles rapidly replaced the waist with the dress. What Local 25 lost in membership the Dressmakers' Union, Local 22, gained. The year 1923 saw the extinction of the waist industry and the revocation of the charter of Local 25.

But it was the destiny of Local 25 to continue. With the popularity of the women's suit the blouse came into style. When, in 1933, the International took advantage of the NRA and completely organized the women's garment industry, Local 25 was reborn. Many of the employers still remembered 1909. The name, Local 25, brought back to them the picture of the determined, inspired army of waistmakers, and they know that they once more face an unbeatable army. Rather than face a protracted struggle and certain loss, the employers, now in an association, submitted, and the union was again victorious.

Thus in 1933, Local 25 was associated with the rebirth of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. Within its 3,000 members are the children of the many races and nationalities that have made up our country. If they were in the old world they might be fighting against one another. Here we find them united under the union banner, working together to build a better America for the workers.

Workers' education has been a tradition with Local 25. As far back as 1916 it pioneered in the International with its educational program. Thus it is only natural that the officers and members of Local 25 are glad to be counted among the friends and supporters of Brookwood.



*Digging
Out*



*Road
Building*



*Evening
Lecture*

THE TEACHERS' UNION OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

Local 5

American Federation of Teachers
72 Fifth Avenue New York City

CHARLES J. HENDLEY, *President*

THIS year is the 20th anniversary of the Teachers' Union, Local 5 of the American Federation of Teachers.

A history of the activities of the union during these years would reveal the solid foundation on which the organization is built. From its beginning, the union has taken the lead in the teachers' efforts to secure better salaries and conditions of work, and to it must go a large measure of credit for the relatively high schedule of teachers' salaries in New York City.

The union has also recognized the social implications of the labor movement and the social responsibilities of teachers, and has taken an advanced stand on current issues. While the union has been forced by circumstances to go to the politicians to secure legislation for teachers, it has never become implicated in any political trading. Its demands have been for social justice, not for political favors.

The Teachers' Union maintains its affiliation with the American Federation of Labor for the simple reason that the school teachers are working people. They are employees who are exploited very much as workers in private industry or in quasi-public enterprises. For they are subject to wage-cuts, to arbitrary discipline, to summary dismissal, and to the stretch-out system. Hence, they need the protection of unionism as much as do other workers.

The union in its twentieth year is experiencing a new birth. The vigor and enthusiasm of youth pervades the whole organization. Hundreds of its members have set themselves to the hard, patient work that is necessary to build a sound organization, and they face the future with confidence. Since October 1st, 1935, the organization has grown at the rate of more than one hundred new members per week. This is none too rapid a growth. Never before was the need for organization greater. For the reactionary trend of the country is like a ground swell and the only haven of refuge from impending tyranny lies in the powerful organization of labor.

CLOAK AND SUIT TRUCK DRIVERS' UNION

Local 102

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

131 West 33rd Street

New York City

SAUL METZ, *Manager*

THE Cloak, Dress Drivers' and Helpers' Union, Local 102, is one of the youngest offshoots of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. It was organized only a little over three years ago. But in this short period it has made history, bringing about the abolition of long-standing evils.

In our trade less than four years ago the hours were from 7 a.m. until 2, 3, and even 4 a.m. The wages ran from \$8 a week for an inexperienced helper to \$19 a week for a skilled driver.

Compare this with the conditions which prevail now. Today cloak and dress drivers and helpers work only 48 hours a week. Second helpers receive \$20.50 a week; first helpers, \$25.50, and chauffeurs, \$37.50. No worker may be discharged except for cause satisfactory to the union.

In a word, in the three years of its existence, Local 102 has *humanized* our trade, winning for the garment drivers and helpers shorter hours, better pay, and a sense of security in their jobs such as they never experienced before. Thanks to the greater leisure they now enjoy, our workers are able to participate in the educational, cultural, and recreational activities carried on by the International.

Nor is it only the workers of our trade who have benefitted by the rise of Local 102. For our local is in a strategic position to exercise an effective control over both jobbers and contractors. It is the union's policeman, seeing to it that the work carried from the jobber to the contractor and back again goes only to union shops. As a result, another loophole through which work might flow from unscrupulous jobbers to non-union shops has been stopped.

The drivers alone could never have won the good conditions they have, without the assistance of the other locals in the I.L.G.W.U. On the other hand, these same locals need the assistance of the drivers in maintaining their own conditions. Thus we have seen one more illustration of the importance of solidarity among workers.

THE UNITED CLOAK, SUIT, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S COAT OPERATORS AND SAMPLE MAKERS' UNION

Local 117

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
60 West 35th Street
New York City

LOUIS LEVY, *Manager*

R. ZUCKERMAN, *Chairman*

THE cloak operators' local was not only the first local to join the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, but its members played a leading part in the formation of the International thirty-six years ago.

Our history actually goes back many years before the formation of the International, for in March, 1936, we celebrated our fiftieth anniversary.

The members of Local 1 included adherents of practically all the social, political, economic, and theoretical movements of their time. For a time, our local was a battleground where there was a continuous clash of ideas and personalities. At times it seemed that the local might be destroyed and might even carry the International down with it. But this internal conflict did not interfere with the struggle for better working conditions, and the local survived the storms to carry on the banner of working-class solidarity.

During these struggles we learned to distinguish between the interest of the individual and the welfare of the whole. We also learned in the school of life the importance of the continuity of the movement, our International, and our local. We have also succeeded in unifying the ranks of all constructive elements within our local.

To add to our celebration we have succeeded in amalgamating all the cloak operators' locals of New York, namely, Locals 1, 3 and 17, into one local, which is now known as Local 117.

The youthful spirit of the local, despite its fifty years, is best shown by the lively and interesting educational and athletic program which it conducts in cooperation with the educational department of the International. Our interest in Brookwood has been enhanced since many of our "old-timers" attended the institutes held in Brookwood. There they shared their experience with the new recruits of our International, who in turn inspired them with their youthful enthusiasm.

NEW YORK LABOR'S COMPENSATION BUREAU

THE Building and Allied Trades Compensation Service Bureau is a legal bureau organized by a number of local unions for the sole purpose of aiding the industrially injured members of those unions in their claim for compensation.

This Bureau was organized in July, 1921 with a nucleus of six local unions. By 1923 the number of affiliated locals reached 80, with a membership of 90,000.

The policies of the Bureau are being shaped by an Advisory Board elected by the delegates representing the affiliated local unions. The technical activities of the bureau are entrusted to a manager, who is likewise elected by the delegates. The Bureau advises and represents injured workers before the Industrial Commission and generally carries on the litigation of their claims for compensation; it carries on a wide educational campaign among these workers pertaining to industrial safety and their rights under the Workmen's Compensation Law; and it formulates amendments to liberalize the law to meet the increased hazards due to the ever-growing industrial changes.

Since the second year of its existence this bureau has collected more than \$1,500,000 annually for injured workers it represented. It was largely responsible for the numerous changes in the Workmen's Compensation Law, making for greater benefits for the industrial workers.

Mr. Thomas J. Curtis, the manager of the Bureau, is the chairman of the Compensation Committee of the New York State Federation of Labor, and was one of the pioneers in the field of workmen's compensation in this state. He was the first Deputy Commissioner when the New York Workmen's Compensation Law was enacted in 1914.

The Building and Allied Trades Compensation Service Bureau is the first of its kind known to exist in the labor movement in this country. The New York State Federation of Labor in 1923, at the suggestion of the Compensation Committee, went on record to organize similar bureaus in the industrial centers throughout the state.

REBEL ARTS AND THE LABOR CULTURAL MOVEMENT

By SAMUEL H. FRIEDMAN, *Executive Director*

THOUGH art is really an inspiration and a weapon the labor movement has made too little use of it. Art has been something for rich people, for museums. Yet while this conception ruled, the workers, almost alone, were fighting for the worthwhile things in life. "Well-bred" idlers talked of ideals. The workers fought and died for these ideals.

But how to use the drama of the workers' struggles to express the ideals of the labor movement? The labor movement abroad has had cultural groups affiliated with it for many years. In America, there was little sense of the necessity for building these workers' cultural groups.

It was Brookwood and Rebel Arts that first brought a realization of what might be done along cultural lines by the labor movement. Brookwood speaks for itself. But Rebel Arts has also spoken, sung, danced, and painted for itself—and the labor movement.

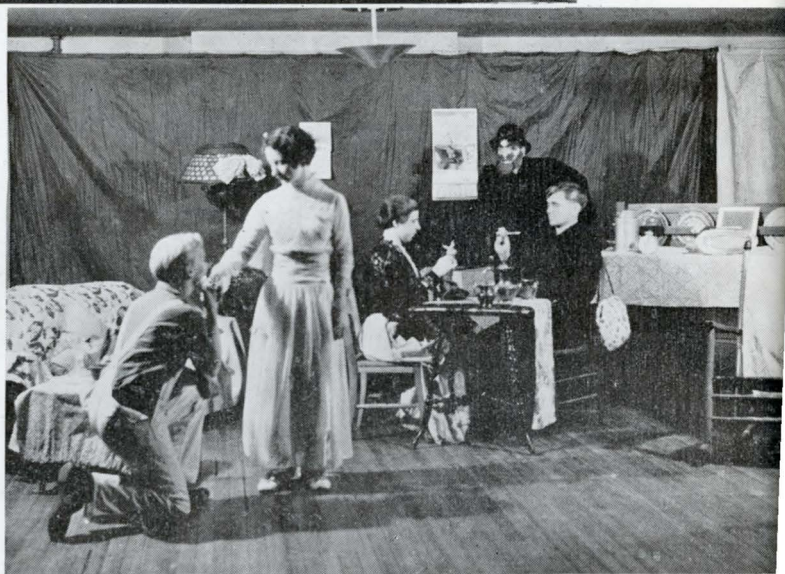
Its chorus was the first English-singing choral group in the Socialist and bona-fide labor movement for almost two generations. Its puppet group toured the country for the National Biscuit Company strikers. Its dance groups were the first in the Socialist movement to use the modern dance to express the ideals of labor. Its drama group used the one act play form to carry the message home; and were the first to give labor plays over the radio.

The arts projects group of Rebel Arts blazed the way to the transformation of meeting halls into something other than drab walls. The poster group created a series of labor posters which were the best ever issued in this country. Together the graphic arts groups were instrumental in spreading the idea that for a mass meeting Madison Square Garden should become a garden, a place of joyous celebration and of dramatic determination to struggle for a workers' world.

Art is a weapon and we are prepared to use it as such. The labor cultural movement is growing, ready to use art frankly as propaganda for the workers. Rebel Arts, with its slogan, "Art to Serve Labor," will continue to serve—and to learn.



The First Victim



Enter the Villain



"Settle Now"

CORSET AND BRASSIERE WORKERS' UNION

Local 32

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
96 Fifth Avenue New York City

ABRAHAM SNYDER, *Manager*

THE Corset and Brassiere Workers' Union recently celebrated its second birthday. During the short space of two years the union has already gone through more than one storm, but its permanent existence is now assured, and we are in a position today to meet every emergency.

When our general strike ended in October, 1933, our union was still a weakling. Each season since then we have carried on a vigorous campaign to organize the non-union shops and to improve the conditions in the union shops. As a result, our membership now totals almost three thousand, and the manufacturers have learned to respect the agreements.

All disputes between workers and employers in union shops are now settled through the union office. Time and a half is paid for anything over 37½ hours a week. Work is evenly distributed, and a worker cannot be discharged without due cause.

Our union just renewed, for a two year period, the collective agreement with the employers' association. We succeeded in preserving all provisions of the old agreement, in spite of the fact that the employers pressed for changes.

Our membership has grown not only in numbers but also in understanding and devotion. Our members have learned that the union belongs to them and is their only means of protecting and improving their conditions. In the organization campaigns we carry on periodically, members working in union shops get up at daybreak and go to the non-union shops to persuade the workers there to join them. Nothing deters these loyal workers—neither policemen's clubs, nor arrests, nor guerillas' fists.

We have not forgotten that the best way to keep a union strong and growing is to have an intelligent membership. We have, therefore, taken full advantage of the opportunities offered by the educational department of our International. To reach a larger number of our members, we have recently established our own educational department.

BONNAZ, SINGER AND HAND EMBROIDERERS, TUCKERS, STITCHERS AND PLEATERS UNION

Local 66

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union
135 West 33rd Street New York City

LEON HATTAB, *Manager*

THE history of our union has been one of continual struggle against sweatshop conditions. Originally organized in 1910 as Local 54 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, we were forced to disband in the following year when a major crisis in the industry created much unemployment and destroyed working conditions.

In 1913 a few tried unionists reestablished the Bonnaz, Singer and Hand Embroiderers' Union, this time as Local 66, but it was not until after a general strike in August, 1915, that the union again controlled the industry.

Changes in styles and disorganization in the industry again drove the union to the defensive, and by 1928 the membership of 1,500 had been reduced to 81. A new set of officers, determined to rebuild the union, came into the leadership. Within six months they had rallied the embroidery workers around the banner of the union.

In 1929 we helped a sister organization, Local 41, the Pleaters, Stitchers and Tuckers Union, to renew its agreement. With this local our members had much in common, often working on the same garments in the same shops. By the end of 1931 it was realized that the workers in both trades belonged in one union. The charter of Local 41 was revoked, and Local 66 given jurisdiction over the trade.

We found miserable working conditions among the workers in these new trades. Not until after the general strike of March, 1932, were we able to convince the employers that they were dealing with a powerful force in the industry. We have been able also to bring unionism and better working conditions to the remaining crafts in the dress trimming industry; the stampers, floor help, and finishers.

In the fall of 1935 we were again forced to strike to compel the employers to heed the demands of the union. Through this strike we won a guarantee of the 35-hour week and wage increases ranging between \$2 and \$4 per week.

For A National Labor Party

(Continued from Page 12)

slaughters of finance and industry unless they have a political refuge as well as an economic one. The workers realize that their economic organizations are being shaken to the very foundations, and will totter unless they can fortify them with decisive action in the political arena.

The fight for industrial unionism goes along hand in hand with the fight for independent political action. We know that our trade union brothers now fighting for industrial unionism will eventually join hands with us on the Labor Party. But we urge them to make that step before it is too late.

We can't close our eyes. We can't turn back. We must, therefore, turn our eyes to the future—and lay the basis for a broad, united, militant Labor Party, based on our trade union movement, and pledged to a working class program.



A Consumers' Cooperative Insurance Service

A cooperative society needs workmen's compensation insurance; a labor union treasurer needs a fidelity bond; an individual member of a cooperative society needs insurance on his car. How is the buyer to know that he is getting what he should have if he goes out unaided into the highly technical and intricate insurance market?

If he is within a reasonable distance of New York, he can call on a cooperatively controlled non-profit insurance service which will go out into the insurance market as his purchasing agent.

In 1931 the Cooperative League of the U. S. A. organized Clusa Service, Inc., as an insurance purchasing service for cooperative societies, other non-profit organizations and individual consumers. It commenced operations at the League headquarters, 167 West 12th Street, New York, where it is still located. Brookwood was one of the first clients. The service has expanded steadily and now close to two hundred cooperative societies, credit unions, and non-profit organizations, beside many individuals, look to it as their insurance representative.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS

congratulates

BROOKWOOD

on its Fifteenth Anniversary

The American Federation of Teachers was organized in April, 1916, and was affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in May of the same year. At the present time there are more than 200 active locals in public school systems, colleges and universities, and private schools not conducted primarily for profit or religious purposes. These locals, distributed throughout the country from New England to the Pacific Coast, are called Teachers' Unions, or Federations, or by other names—particularly by those both in and out of the teaching profession who do not like unions!

The New York Teachers' Union leads our 200 locals in membership with more than 3000; Ohio leads the states in membership with 5000; and Wisconsin leads in the number of active locals with 24. Growth in recent months has been rapid, and we look to the future with confidence.

The American Federation of Teachers will continue its efforts to:

1. Organize the teachers in such strength that they will determine the standards of their calling and raise those standards to a high level of excellence.
2. Continue group solidarity and intelligent militancy to protect freedom of teachers.
3. Help its locals to a fuller knowledge and understanding of each other and a fuller cooperation with the social purposes of the American Federation of Teachers.
4. Establish teaching on a sound basis of adequate compensation and security of tenure in order that only the ablest and most self-respecting may be the teachers of our children.
5. Work with other social agencies to build a saner economic world in which social justice will prevail.

The American Federation of Teachers

506 S. WABASH AVE.

CHICAGO, ILL.

THE HOSIERY "WHITE LIST"

The American Federation of Hosiery Workers believes that the primary and fundamental job of the trade union is to "organize at the point of production." . . . The union label cannot be a substitute for organization effort nor should the union label be granted to producers of inferior goods. . . . However, educating the consumer to the purchase of union-made articles and the wider use of the union label is an effective weapon which a militant, many-sided labor organization should use. . . . The Best Maid Silk Hosiery Company of Quakertown, Pa., sells full fashioned hosiery bearing the union label. The Best Maid also sells men's full fashioned half-hose with the union label. . . . The Phoenix Hosiery Company of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, manufactures hosiery for the entire family and will stamp the union label on any style or kind of Phoenix hosiery made either for men, women or children. . . . The Rambo-Regar Co. at Norristown, Pa., manufactures Weston's Seamless half-hose and also a varied line of children's seamless hose all bearing the union label. . . . The La-Bel Company of Chattanooga, Tenn., manufactures men's seamless half hose.

The following is a list of the advertised brand names of ladies' full fashioned hosiery produced by manufacturers who maintain 100 per cent union shops, under contract with the American Federation of Hosiery Workers.

ABERLE	HEART OF VALUE	MODERN MAID
BERGER EMERALD TOE	HOLEPROOF	ONYX
BEST MAID	HOLYOKE	PHOENIX
BLUE MOON	JUNICE	PROPPER HOSIERY
BRONZE LADY	K-T-C	RIVOLI
CONRAD'S 42	KITTEN-TRED	ROLLINS RUNSTOP
DORELLA	KNEE-HITE	RUBY RING
DOROTHY ANN	LADY HELEN	STYLE STEP
ESSE'S MAID	LA FEMME	TREZURE
FILACE	LEEDS	TIVOLI
FINERY CORAL BAND	LONGWEAR	VALCORT
FULTON	LUXITE	VAN RAALTE
GOLD STRIPE	MANNINGS	VIVANIT
GOTHAM	MANTELL'S	VOICE OF STYLE
HAPPINESS IN EVERY STEP	McCALLUM HOSIERY	WASHINGTON MAID

For further information, consult with the

American Federation of Hosiery Workers

2319 NORTH BROAD STREET

Philadelphia, Pa.

Greetings from
the
GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD
International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

DAVID DUBINSKY
President - General Secretary

LUIGI ANTONINI
First Vice-President

General Executive Board

MORRIS BIALIS
JOSEPH BRESLAW
BASILIO DESTI
ISRAEL FEINBERG
HARRY GREENBERG
JACOB HELLER
JULIUS HOCHMAN
ABRAHAM W. KATOVSKY
NICHOLAS KIRTZMAN
PHILIP KRAMER
CHARLES KREINDLER
LOUIS LEVY
ISIDORE NAGLER
SALVATORE NINFO
SAMUEL PERLMUTTER
ROSE PESOTTA
ELIAS REISBERG
GEORGE RUBIN
HARRY WANDER
CHARLES S. ZIMMERMAN

Greetings from

PANTS MAKERS' JOINT BOARD
Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

31 WEST 15th STREET

New York City

Fraternal Greetings to
BROOKWOOD

CHICAGO
JOINT BOARD

Cloak, Suit and Dress
Workers' Union

International Ladies'
Garment Workers' Union

222 WEST MUNROE ST.
Chicago, Ill.

M. BIALIS, Manager

Fraternal Greetings

to

BROOKWOOD

Children's Jacket
Operators' Union,
Local 10

Amalgamated Clothing
Workers of America

31 WEST 15th STREET

New York City

GREETINGS TO BROOKWOOD

from

COOPERATIVE DISTRIBUTORS, Inc.

A National Consumers' Cooperative Association

Of, For and By the Workers

30 IRVING PLACE

NEW YORK

Fraternal Greetings to Brookwood

from

**PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND
PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA**

Local No. 905

870 FREEMAN STREET

BRONX, NEW YORK CITY

Greetings from

FREEDOM (Anarchist)

GROUP

122 SECOND AVENUE

New York City

Fraternal Greetings
from

**Eastern States
Cooperative League**

and

**Eastern Cooperative
Wholesale, Inc.**

112 EAST 19th STREET
New York City

We extend our best wishes and fraternal greetings

to

B R O O K W O O D

on its

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY



AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS
OF AMERICA

SIDNEY HILLMAN

General President

JOSEPH SCHLOSSBERG

General Secretary-Treasurer

15 UNION SQUARE

NEW YORK CITY

Greetings to

BROOKWOOD

from

UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA

Affiliated with the

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

605 BIBLE HOUSE

NEW YORK CITY

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

THOMAS F. McMAHON

International President

JAMES STARR

International Secretary-Treasurer

FRANCIS J. GORMAN

WILLIAM F. KELLY

JOHN A. PEEL

HORACE A. RIVIERE

JOSEPH R. WHITE

International Vice-Presidents

As a token of our support of Workers' Education,
We greet Brookwood on its Fifteenth Anniversary.

CAP MAKERS' UNION, LOCAL No. 1

**United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers'
International Union**

133 SECOND AVENUE

NEW YORK CITY

Compliments of

**Joint Board Cloak, Skirt
& Dressmakers Union**

I.L.G.W.U.

25 LAGRANGE ST.
Boston, Mass.

PHILIP KRAMER, Manager

JACK AMES, Chairman

JANE A. MARRA, Secretary

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For a Workers' World**

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THE NEW MILITANT

55 EAST 11th STREET
New York, N. Y.

Branch 7
AMERICAN FEDERATION OF HOSIERY
WORKERS

PATERSON, N. J.

1912-1935

The rise and growth of Branch 7, of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, parallels the development of the national organization. Organized in 1912, with the only two hosiery mills in Paterson union shops, Branch 7 has kept pace with the development of the hosiery industry locally, so that it now has every shop in Paterson under contract, and a record of having forced every recalcitrant employer to capitulate or go bankrupt. It now has approximately 1500 members, with six manufacturing plants under contract, besides several finishing plants which it has recently organized.

In the beginning, Branch 7 was affiliated with the American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers, at that time an independent organization. Some of the locals in this national organization held charters from the United Textile Workers and many disputes arose because of it. Branch 7 contemplated joining independent or dual textile organizations on two different occasions. One was the Amalgamated Textile Workers' Union, the other was the American Federation of Textile Operatives. With the eventual affiliation of the hosiery workers' federation to the A. F. of L., as an autonomous federation of the U. T. W., most of these organizational difficulties were overcome.

Branch 7 conducted strikes in Paterson and vicinity in 1916, 1924, 1929, and is now conducting one against the only non-union shop within its jurisdiction, the Garden State Hosiery Company in Midland Park.

In the fight for progressive unionism, in advocating independent labor political action, in sponsoring workers' education, in the present fight against the injunction evil in New Jersey, Branch 7 has been in the foreground of the labor movement of Paterson for many years.

Greetings from

**American Federation of
Hosiery Workers
Branch No. 16**

1012 NORTH THIRD ST.
Milwaukee, Wisc.

Compliments of

**Hat and Cap
Leather Workers' Union**

91 EAST 4th STREET
New York City

Organization Plus Education
Means Power

Reading Labor College

STEWART L. GROW, Director
(Brookwood '35)

Compliments of

**Pennsylvania Joint Board
Shirt Workers' Union
Amalgamated Clothing Workers
of America**

112 SOUTH CENTER ST.
POTTSVILLE, PA.

Greetings from the
**Sheepskin, Leather Coats,
and
Overall Workers' Union
Local 178, Amalgamated
Clothing Workers of America**

MAX ALBERT, President
M. ABRAMOWITZ, Secretary

Greetings from

**Local 505
Bakery and Confectionery
Workers' Union**

66 ALLEN STREET
New York City

LOCAL 177

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

226 SOUTH MAIN ST. :: FALL RIVER, MASS.

THOMAS FLAVELL (Brookwood '33), Manager

Local 177 of the A.C.W. of A., with jurisdiction in Fall River, New Bedford and Providence and with a membership close to one thousand workers, is a development of many years organization work on the part of the A.C.W. of A. in one of the earliest industrial areas in the United States.

Fall River and New Bedford, once centers of great industrial activity, are now left with empty mills. These grim monuments of departed glory are a living testimony of poverty and distress and a severe indictment of capitalist society.

To replace the departed textile industry, the Chambers of Commerce with their slogan of cheap and docile labor invited the garment industry to come to Fall River. Unfortunately for the sweatshop owners, the union arrived simultaneously. Educational classes conducted by the extension department of Brookwood and labor plays given by the Brookwood Chautauqua have been of real value in our work.

May Brookwood continue its good work for many more years.

LOCAL 178

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

FALL RIVER, MASS.

WILLIAM ROSS (Brookwood '24), Manager

Local 178 of the I.L.G.W.U. consists of a thousand cotton garment workers in Fall River, Mass., and vicinity. Organized in March, 1934, it is an NRA baby. Its life has by no means been simple. A strike lasting nearly two months started this union in Fall River. Six months later another strike had to be fought just to prove that the new unionists were ready to fight to keep their organization.

The death of the NRA was a severe blow to cotton garment workers in Fall River. Previous to the NRA this industry knew unbelievably long hours and wages of three and four dollars a week. With the end of the NRA most employers pressed hard for a return to the old sweatshop. That is why the members of this local stick to the union.

Educational and recreational activities loom large in the activities in Fall River. Several members attended institutes at Brookwood. Local classes are conducted with the assistance of the extension department of Brookwood. We are grateful for this assistance, and extend our thanks and hearty greetings to Brookwood on its fifteenth anniversary.

Greetings

INTERNATIONAL JEWELRY WORKERS' UNION

Local No. 1

125 WEST 45th STREET

New York City

PETER GARCIA, President

LEON WILLIAMS, Business Manager

GREETINGS TO BROOKWOOD

on its

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY

Local No. 507

BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY WORKERS

1258 BOSTON ROAD

Bronx, New York

M. YANOFSKY, Secretary

Compliments of

HEBREW BUTCHER WORKERS' UNION

Local 234

to

BROOKWOOD

40 WEST 17th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

CLOAK, SUIT and DRESS PRESSERS' UNION

Local 35

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

60 WEST 35th STREET

NEW YORK CITY

We extend our heartiest fraternal greetings to Brookwood on the occasion of its fifteenth anniversary, and express the hope that it will continue its untiring efforts towards trade union education of the great masses in the labor movement.

J. BRESLAW, Manager

L. BIEGAL, Chairman

THE WHITE GOODS WORKERS' UNION

Local 62

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

873 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

We extend to Brookwood our heartiest felicitations on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of labor's college.

During these years, crammed with changes and developments affecting the labor movement most vitally, Brookwood has been a beacon to light the way of the labor student and a leader to intellectual and practical achievement.

May you continue to serve the best interests of the labor movement and to extend your sphere of influence.

During the past three years the New York Clothing Cutters' Union has come into its own as one of the leading labor organizations of America.

Our chief aim and best endeavors have been exerted to protect the rights of our membership and to maintain their working conditions so that they and their families may be assured of a better livelihood.

We have every wish for the success of Brookwood and best wishes to its workers.

NEW YORK CLOTHING CUTTERS' UNION

Local 4

Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America

22 EAST 15th STREET NEW YORK CITY

MURRAY WEINSTEIN, Manager

ABRAHAM SILVERMAN, Bus. Agent

SAMUEL KATZ, Bus. Agent

MORRIS LEVY, Bus. Agent

Fraternal greetings from

**United Neckwear Makers'
Union**

Local 250

**Amalgamated Clothing Workers
of America**

7 EAST 15th STREET

New York City

Chelsea (Mass.) Local #18

**United Shoe and Leather
Workers' Union**

Organized as the National Shoe Workers' Association in March, 1933, the local was one of the most progressive forces for amalgamation. It went with the rest of the National Shoe Workers' Association into the United Shoe and Leather Workers' Union.

Believes in one union for the shoe industry, an organization of all shoe workers.

The
EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT
of the
RADIO & TELEVISION WORKERS
Federal Labor Union No. 18368

3258 N. FRONT STREET

Philadelphia, Pa.

Congratulates
BROOKWOOD

on its

Fifteenth Birthday

and

takes this means of expressing the thanks
and appreciation of eight thousand
members to a Brookwood man . . .

CONARD B. RHEINER ('34)

Our counselor, teacher and friend

NORRIS C. KREIDER,

Educational Director

COOPERATIVE CAFETERIAS

Owened and run by 4,000 consumers

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9 SPRUCE STREET
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165 EAST 33rd STREET
57 WEST 10th STREET
433 WEST 21st STREET
3 WEST 36th STREET
40 EAST 40th STREET
136 EAST 44th STREET
150 EAST 46th STREET

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE SERVICES, Inc.

433 WEST 21st STREET
New York City

THE WORKERS AGE

Organ of the Communist Party
(Opposition)

Greets Brookwood, with the hope
that our relations in the future
will be as co-operative in fur-
thering the movement of labor
as they have been in years past.

THE WORKERS AGE

51 WEST 14th ST.

Address mail to
P.O. Box 68, Station "O"

New York City

We extend sincere greetings to
Brookwood upon this celebration
of fifteen years of educational ser-
vice to workers in America. May
your future success be even greater.

American Federation of Hosiery Workers

Branch No. 10
READING, PA.

Best Wishes from
Salesmen and Poultry
Workers' Union
of
Greater New York, Local 662
A.M.C. & B.W. of N.A.

Greetings from
Bialystoker Branch 88
WORKMEN'S CIRCLE

AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA

1882-1936

Fifty-four years a union and still progressing. Born in the Knights of Labor. Now affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Advocates industrial unionism, unemployment insurance, and an independent Labor Party. Publishes the Lithographers' Journal. Is organized in all litho centers of the United States and Canada. Raises wages, reduces hours, maintains an employment bureau, pays unemployment benefits. Aids the sick, destitute, widowed, and orphaned. Pushes technical education and social legislation. Believes a new social order is impending. Looks to Brookwood and to the workers' education movement to help bring in the new social order.

Headquarters, Lithographers' Building
205 WEST 14th STREET
New York City

ANDREW J. KENNEDY, International President
ROBERT BRUCK, Acting Secretary-Treasurer and Vice-President
JUSTUS EBERT, Editor Lithographers' Journal

Greetings to Brookwood on its Fifteenth Anniversary

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS & PAPERHANGERS OF AMERICA

Local No. 1011

109-11 EAST 116th STREET
New York City

H. LADISKY, President
ELI BIALIK, Recording Secretary
ROBERT SEMBROFF, Financial Secretary

WHEN LABOR GOES INTO ACTION . . .

OUR splendid net-work of 100 alert correspondents in the key cities of the United States (and Europe), gets the "inside story of the news," which is presented to SOCIALIST CALL readers in clear, crisp, and concise style, illustrated by action pictures taken on the spot.

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THE NEW LEADER . . . 7 East 15th Street . . . New York City

DRESS AND WAIST PRESSERS' UNION

Local 60

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

1369 BROADWAY

NEW YORK CITY

MAX COHEN, Manager-Secretary

The Dress Pressers' Union, in three years, has experienced all the battles of the organized workers. With but 400 members in the spring of 1933 we played an important role in the general strike of dressmakers that summer.

The strike ended in a great victory and in a tremendous increase in membership. It was necessary for us not only to protect the conditions won in the strike, but also to help our new members to get a better understanding of their problems and to increase their loyalty to the union. We have, therefore, carried on a complete educational program. Our local grows stronger because of these activities. That is why we cherish the idea of workers' education, and extend our heartiest greetings to Brookwood.

LADIES' NECKWEAR WORKERS

Local 142

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union

131 WEST 33rd STREET

NEW YORK CITY

JOSEPH TUVIM, Manager

Local 142, I.L.G.W.U., was born in the days when unorganized workers took advantage of the NRA. In October, 1933, ladies' neckwear workers, with the guidance of the I.L.G.W.U., were successful in organizing about 95% of the New York ladies' neckwear and scarf industry.

While maintaining its gains on the economic field, the educational and cultural activities have not been neglected. In our educational work our main object is to teach the elementary fundamentals of trade unionism. We believe that these must be taught first to the worker before he can be ready to discuss theories.

Local 142 extends greetings to Brookwood, with hopes that it will be known throughout the United States as an institution where workers are sent to learn to build for industrial democracy.

Greetings to
America's Pioneer Resident Workers' School

from

FRIENDS OF BROOKWOOD

in Quincy, Massachusetts

Greetings from

**General Executive Committee of the
Jewish National Workers' Alliance**

The General Executive Committee of the Jewish National Workers' Alliance extends its heartiest greetings to the Directors and Teachers of Brookwood on the occasion of its fifteenth anniversary.

DAVID PINSKI, President
LOUIS SEGAL, Secretary

ACADEMY PRESS

● **Printers of Quality**

112 Fourth Avenue
New York City

Greetings from

**United Neckwear Cutters'
Union**

No. 6939, A. F. of L.

10 WEST 29th STREET
New York City

**Buttonhole Makers'
Union**

Amalgamated
Clothing Workers
of America

1 UNION SQUARE
New York City
BENJAMIN GOLDSHOLL, Manager

**Bookkeepers'
Stenographers' and
Accountants' Union**
Local 12646, A. F. of L.

44 EAST 23rd STREET
New York City

Telephone GRamercy 7-4074

The only union for all office workers

Greetings from

Dress Patternmakers' Union
Local 31

International Ladies' Garment
Workers' Union

570 SEVENTH AVENUE
New York City

Greetings from

**Ladies' Tailors, Custom
Dressmakers, Theatrical
Costume and Alteration
Workers' Union**
Local 38, I.L.G.W.U.

107 WEST 46th STREET
New York City

Greetings from

**Hebrew American
Typographical Union**
No. 83, I.T.U.

142 HENRY STREET
New York City

H. BLOOM, President
NATHAN EFROS, Secy. Treas.

K A T O N A H
L U M B E R , C O A L & F E E D C O .

H A R D W A R E

P E A T M O S S

P A I N T

S L A T E

F L A G S T O N E

H U R D L E F E N C E

K A T O N A H

G O L D E N S B R I D G E

B E D F O R D H I L L S

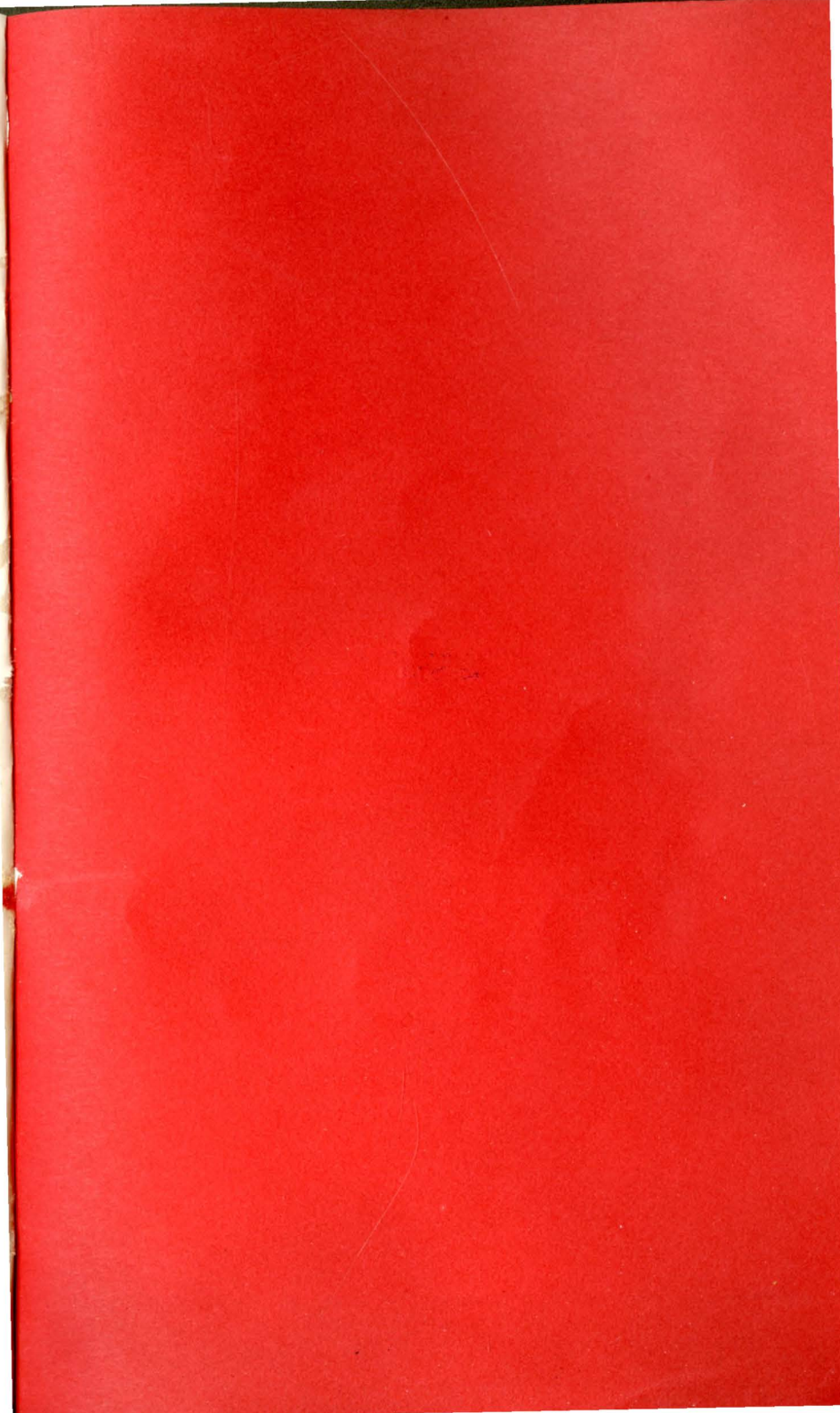
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